

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

COMMANDING OFFICERS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH*

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Leavenworth, H., Col., 3d Inf.	1827	1829
Riley, B., Capt., 6th Inf.	1829	1830
Davenport, W., Maj., 6th Inf.	1830	1832
Riley, B., Capt., 6th Inf.	1832	1833
Wickliff, W. N., Capt., 6th Inf.	1833	1834
Riley, B., Capt., 6th Inf.	1834	1834
Dodge, H., Col., 1st Dragoons.	1834	1836
Kearney, S. W., Col., 1st Dragoons.	1836	1841
Mason, R. B., Lieut. Col., 1st Dragoons.	1841	1843
Kearney, S. W., Col., 1st Dragoons.	1843	1844
Wharton, C., Maj., 1st Dragoons.	1844	1848
Ketchum, W. S., Capt., 6th Inf.	1848	1849
Sumner, E. V., Lieut. Col., 1st Dragoons.	May, 1849	June, 1850
Lovell, C. S., Capt., 6th Inf.	June, 1850	Aug., 1850
Plymton, J., Lieut. Col., 1st Dragoons.	Aug., 1850	Sept., 1850
Beale, B. L., Maj., 1st Dragoons.	Sept., 1850	Oct., 1850
Sumner, E. V., Lieut. Col., 1st Dragoons.	Oct., 1850	March, 1851
Beale, B. L., Maj., 1st Dragoons.	March, 1851	March, 1851
* Fauntleroy, T. T., Col., 1st Dragoons.	March, 1851	1853
Hunt, F. E., Capt., 4th Art.	1853	1855
Cooke, P. StG., Lieut. Col., 2d Cav.	1855	1856
Sumner, E. V., Col., 1st Dragoons.	1856	July, 1856
Wood, T. J., Capt., 1st Cav.	July, 1856	July, 1856
Johnston, J. E., Lieut. Col., 1st Cav.	July, 1856	Aug., 1856
Sturgis, S. D., Capt., 1st Cav.	Aug., 1856	Sept., 1856
Hendrickson, T., Capt., 6th Inf.	Sept., 1856	Oct., 1856
Sumner, E. V., Col., 1st Dragoons.	Oct., 1856	Oct., 1856
Harney, W. S., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.	Oct., 1857	Oct., 1857
Belton, F. S., Col., 1st Dragoons.	Oct., 1857	Jan., 1858
Harney, W. S., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.	Jan., 1858	May, 1858
Sherman, T. W., Maj., 3d Art.	May, 1858	May, 1858
Monroe, J., Lieut. Col., 4th Art.	May, 1858	June, 1859
Dimmick, T., Col., 4th Art.	June, 1859	Nov., 1859
Brooks, H., Capt., 2d Art.	Nov., 1859	Dec., 1859
Magruder, J. B., Lieut. Col., 2d Art.	Dec., 1859	Sept., 1860
Barry, W. F., Capt., 2d Art.	Sept., 1860	Oct., 1860
Brooks, H., Capt., 2d Art.	Oct., 1860	Oct., 1860
Magruder, J. B., Col., 2d Art.	Oct., 1860	Oct., 1860
Brooks, H., Capt., 2d Art.	Oct., 1860	Feb., 1861
Steel, W., Capt., 2d Dragoons.	Feb., 1861	April, 1861
Miles, D. S., Capt., 2d Inf.	April, 1861	May, 1861

*From the time of the establishment of the Cavalry and Infantry School in 1881 to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the post commander was likewise commandant of the School.

†From January 11, 1904 to July, 1917, the Post and the School had separate commanders. From the latter date on, the commandant of the School was likewise commander of the Post.

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Sully, A., Capt., 2d Inf.	May, 1861	May, 1861
Sackett, D. B., Maj., 1st Cav.	May, 1861	June, 1861
Sturgis, S. D., Maj., 1st Cav.	June, 1861	June, 1861
Prince, W. E., Maj., 3d Inf.	June, 1861	June, 1862
Burris, J. T., Lieut. Col., 10th Kans. Inf.	June, 1862	Dec., 1863
Jennison, C. R., Col., 15th Kans. Cav.	Dec., 1863	July, 1864
Goodwin, J. A., Col., 138th Ill. Vol. Inf.	July, 1864	Sept., 1864
Davis, W. R., Lieut. Col., 16th Kans. Cav.	Sept., 1864	April, 1865
Heinrichs, G., Lieut. Col., 41st Mo. Vol. Inf.	April, 1865	June, 1865
Carahar, A. P., Col., 2d U. S. Vol. Cav.	June, 1865	Sept., 1865
Fleming, R. E., Lieut. Col., 6th W. Va. Cav.	Sept., 1865	Sept., 1865
Clinton, W., Maj., 13th Inf.	Sept., 1865	Nov., 1865
Reeve, I. V. D., Col., 13th Inf.	Nov., 1865	1866
Hoffman, W., Col., 3d Inf.	1866	April, 1868
Gibbs, A., Maj., 7th Cav.	April, 1868	Sept., 1868
Huntington, H. S., Maj., 7th Cav.	Sept., 1868	Oct., 1868
Hasbrouck, H. C., Capt., 4th Art.	Oct., 1868	March, 1869
Graham, W. M., Capt., 4th Art.	March, 1869	April, 1869
Snyder, S., Capt., 5th Inf.	April, 1869	June, 1869
Lidell, W. H., Lieut. Col., 10th Inf.	June, 1869	Oct., 1869
Sturgis, S. D., Col., 7th Cav.	Oct., 1869	April, 1871
Parker, D., Capt., 3d Inf.	April, 1871	April, 1871
Miles, N. A., Col., 5th Inf.	April, 1871	July, 1876
Lyman, W., Capt., 5th Inf.	July, 1876	July, 1876
Wildrick, A. C., Capt., 2d Art.	July, 1876	Dec., 1876
Davis, J. C., Col., 23d Inf.	Dec., 1876	Feb., 1878
Dodge, R. I., Lieut. Col., 23d Inf.	Feb., 1878	May, 1878
Davis, J. C., Col., 23d Inf.	May, 1878	Jan., 1879
Randall, G. M., Capt., 23d Inf.	Jan., 1879	Feb., 1879
Smith, C. H., Col., 19th Inf.	Feb., 1879	Nov., 1881
*Otis, E. S., Col., 20th Inf.	Nov., 1881	June, 1885
Ruger, T. H., Col., 18th Inf.	June, 1885	May, 1886
McCook, A. McD., Col., 8th Inf.	May, 1886	Aug., 1890
Townsend, E. F., Col., 12th Inf.	Aug., 1890	Oct., 1894
Hawkins, H. S., Col., 20th Inf.	Oct., 1894	April, 1898
*Augur, J. A., Maj., 4th Cav.	April, 1898	1899
O'Connell, J. J., Maj., 1st Inf.	1899	1900
Lee, J. M., Lieut. Col., 6th Inf.	1900	1902
Miner, C. W., Col., 6th Inf.	Sept., 1902	June, 1903
†Bell, J. F., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army	July, 1903	Jan., 1904
Duncan, J. W., Col., 6th Inf.	Jan., 1904	1905
Hall, C. B., Col., 18th Inf.	1905	1906
Paulding, W., Lieut. Col., 18th Inf.	1906	1906
Loughborough, R. H. R., Col., 13th Inf.	1907	1907
Davis, T. F., Col., Inf.	1907	1909
Loughborough, R. H. R., Col., 13th Inf.	Jan., 1909	Aug., 1909
Nichols, W. A., Lieut. Col., 13th Inf.	Aug., 1909	Oct., 1909
Loughborough, R. H. R., Col., 13th Inf.	Oct., 1909	March, 1911
Lindsay, J., Capt., 15th Cav.	March, 1911	April, 1911
Lenihan, M. J., Maj., 25th Inf.	April, 1911	July, 1911
Loughborough, R. H. R., Col., 13th Inf.	July, 1911	Sept., 1911
Lenihan, M. J., Maj., 25th Inf.	Sept., 1911	Jan., 1912
Cornman, D., Col., 7th Inf.	Jan., 1912	Feb., 1913
Johnston, W. T., Capt., 15th Cav.	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1913
Martin, C. F., Capt., 15th Cav.	Oct., 1913	Nov., 1913
Mowry, P., Capt., 15th Cav.	Nov., 1913	Dec., 1913
Barnes, J. F., Capt., F. A.	Dec., 1913	Dec., 1913
Smith, C. C., Capt., 20th Inf.	Dec., 1913	April, 1914
Burnham, W. P., Lieut. Col., 20th Inf.	April, 1914	Aug., 1914
Roberts, Harris L., Col., 22d Inf.	Aug., 1914	March, 1916
Comstock, H. E., Capt., Q.M.C.	March, 1916	June, 1916
Warfield, A. B., Capt., Q.M.C.	June, 1916	March, 1917

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Engel, E., Capt., Cav.....	March, 1917	June, 1917
Walker, M. L., Lieut. Col., C. of E.....	June, 1917	June, 1917
†Shunk, W. A., Col., Cav.....	June, 1917	July, 1919
Gerhardt, C., Col., Inf.....	June, 1919	July, 1919
Muir, C. H., Maj. Gen., U. S. Army.....	July, 1919	Aug., 1920
Holbrook, L. R., Col., F. A.....	Aug., 1920	Sept., 1920
Drum, H. A., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	Sept., 1920	July, 1921
Ely, H. E., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	Aug., 1921	June, 1923
Smith, H. A., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	July, 1923	June, 1925
King, E. L., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	July, 1925	July, 1929
Heintzelman, S., Maj. Gen., U. S. Army.....	July, 1929	Feb., 1935
Brees, H. J., Maj. Gen., U. S. Army.....	Feb., 1935	June, 1936
Bundel, C. M., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	June, 1936	date

APPENDIX B

COMMANDANTS OF THE COMMAND AND GENERAL
STAFF SCHOOL

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Otis, E. S., Col., 20th Inf.....	Nov., 1881	June, 1885
Ruger, T. H., Col., 18th Inf.....	June, 1885	May, 1886
McCook, A. McD., Col., 8th Inf.....	May, 1886	Aug., 1890
Townsend, E. F., Col., 12th Inf.....	Aug., 1890	Oct., 1894
Hawkins, H. S., Col., 20th Inf.....	Oct., 1894	April, 1898
Miner, C. W., Col., 6th Inf.....	Sept., 1902	June, 1903
Bell, J. F., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	July, 1903	June, 1906
Hall, C. B., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	Aug., 1906	April, 1908
Morrison, J. F., Maj., 20th Inf. (Act'g.).....	April, 1908	Aug., 1908
Funston, F., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	Aug., 1908	Jan., 1911
Potts, R. D., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	Jan., 1911	Feb., 1913
Burnham, W. P., Lieut. Col., Inf. (Act'g.).....	Feb., 1913	Aug., 1914
Greene, H. A., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	Sept., 1914	Aug., 1916
Swift, E., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	Aug., 1916	Nov., 1916
McAndrews, J. W., Lieut. Col., G.S.....	Nov., 1916	June, 1917
Miller, C. H., Lieut. Col., Inf.....	June, 1917	July, 1917
Shunk, W. A., Col., Inf.....	July, 1917	July, 1919
Muir, C. H., Maj. Gen., U. S. Army.....	July, 1919	Aug., 1920
Holbrook, L. H., Col., F. A.....	Aug., 1920	Sept., 1920
Drum, H. A., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	Sept., 1920	July, 1921
Ely, H. E., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	Aug., 1921	June, 1923
Smith, H. A., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	July, 1923	June, 1925
King, E. L., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	July, 1925	July, 1929
Heintzelman, S., Maj. Gen., U. S. Army.....	July, 1929	Feb., 1935
Brees, H. J., Maj. Gen., U. S. Army.....	Feb., 1935	June, 1936
Bundel, C. M., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	June, 1936	date

APPENDIX C*

ASSISTANT COMMANDANTS OF THE COMMAND
AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL

Name	From	To
Augur, J. A., Maj., 4th Cav.....	Aug., 1897	Aug., 1898
Leach, S. S., Maj., C. E.....	Sept., 1902	Nov., 1903
Wagner, A. L., Col., A. G. D.....	Nov., 1903	Dec., 1903
Wotherspoon, W. W., Maj., 6th Inf.....	Jan., 1904	Sept., 1904
Swift, E., Maj., 12th Cav.....	Oct., 1904	Aug., 1906
Beach, L. H., Maj., C. E.....	Nov., 1906	Aug., 1907
Boughton, D. H., Maj., 11th Cav.....	Aug., 1907	April, 1908
Morrison, J. F., Lieut. Col., Inf.....	April, 1908	June, 1912
Sayre, F., Maj., 9th Cav.....	July, 1912	Sept., 1912
Burnham, W. P., Lieut. Col., Inf.....	Sept., 1912	Aug., 1914
Holbrook, W. A., Lieut. Col., Cav.....	Sept., 1914	April, 1916
McAndrew, J. W., Lieut. Col., G.S.....	Sept., 1916	Nov., 1916
Eltinge, LeR., Lieut. Col., Cav.....	Aug., 1919	Sept., 1920
Booth, E. E., Lieut. Col., Cav.....	Sept., 1920	Aug., 1921
Drum, H. A., Col., Inf.....	Aug., 1921	July, 1922
Allen, R. H., Col., Inf.....	July, 1922	March, 1925
Brown, L., Col., C. E.....	March, 1925	July, 1925
Brees, H. J., Col., Cav.....	July, 1925	July, 1929
Byroade, G. L., Col., Inf.....	July, 1929	July, 1931
Woodruff, J. A., Col., C. E.....	July, 1931	May, 1933
Burt, W. B., Col., Inf.....	May, 1933	June, 1936
McAndrew, J. A., Col., Inf.....	June, 1936	March, 1937
Honeycutt, F. W., Col., F. A.....	March, 1937	date

APPENDIX D

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE FORT LEAVENWORTH
ORDNANCE ARSENAL†

Name	From	To
Symmes, J. C., Lieut.....	2 June, 1859	20 Jan., 1860
Sill, J. W., Lieut.....	20 Jan., 1860	19 July, 1860
Hagner, P. V., Capt.....	18 July, 1860	22 April, 1861
Reno, J. L., Capt.....	22 April, 1861	6 Dec., 1861
McNutt, J., Maj.....	7 Dec., 1861	1 Oct., 1869
Buel, D. H., Capt.....	1 Oct., 1869	20 July, 1870
Mordecai, A., Capt.....	12 Aug., 1870	27 May, 1874

*For lists of staff, faculty, instructors, and graduates of The Command and General Staff School, see School publication, *Commanders, Staff, Faculty, and Graduates of The Command and General Staff School*.

For lists of chaplains who have served at Fort Leavenworth, see *Fort Leavenworth; its Churches and Schools*—Shindler.

†An Ordnance Depot was established at Fort Leavenworth during the Mexican War, and was discontinued in 1849. Again in 1873 an Ordnance Depot was established at the Fort and continued until 1891. The Ordnance Arsenal was established in 1859 and discontinued in 1874.

APPENDIX E

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES
DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS

Memorial—
Chapel

Name	From	To
Robertson, J. M., Maj., 3d Art.....		30 April, 1877
Blunt, A. P., Col., U. S. Army.....	1 March, 1877	1 Jan., 1888
Pope, J. W., Capt., Q. M., U. S. Army.....	2 Jan., 1888	1 Feb., 1906
Young, G. M., Maj., 18th Inf.....	2 Feb., 1906	2 July, 1908
Slavens, T. H., Maj., Q. M., U. S. Army.....	3 July, 1908	12 Jan., 1914
Slocum, H. J., Col., Cav.....	13 Jan., 1914	31 Aug., 1914
Barton, F. A., Cav.....	1 Sept., 1914	19 Dec., 1914
Rice, S., Col., Cav.....	20 Dec., 1914	26 Aug., 1919
McRae, J. H., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	27 Aug., 1919	4 Sept., 1919
Barnum, M. H., Col., Cav.....	4 Sept., 1920	31 March, 1923
Cress, G. O., Col., Cav.....	4 April, 1923	14 Sept., 1926
Morrow, W. M., Col., Inf.....	14 Sept., 1926	20 Sept., 1929

APPENDIX F

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MISSOURI-KANSAS
DISTRICT CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Name	From	To
Heintzelman, S., Maj. Gen., U. S. Army.....	June, 1933	Feb., 1935
Brees, H. J., Maj. Gen., U. S. Army.....	Feb., 1935	June, 1936
Bundel, C. M., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.....	June, 1936	Dec., 1936
Jones, W. G., Lt. Col., Inf.....	Dec., 1936	July, 1937
Rice, J. L., Maj., Cav.....	July, 1937	date

APPENDIX G

DATA CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL
DEPARTMENT WHICH INCLUDED
FORT LEAVENWORTH*

1853, (G. O. No. 25, A. G. O., W. D.)—*Department of the West* created. It comprised all of the country west of the Mississippi River, and east of the Rocky Mountains, except the Department of Texas and New Mexico. Headquarters was at St. Louis, Mo.

1856, On July 7, 1856, due to political disorders in Kansas, General *Persifor F. Smith*, who was in command of the Department of the West, came to Fort Leavenworth from which place he directed the affairs of the Department. Fort Leavenworth continued to serve as Department Headquarters until 1861 when the commander moved to St. Louis.

*Also see discussion on pages 116 and 122 with reference to changes in Departments, Districts, etc.

- 1861, June 6 (G.O. No. 30, A.G.O., W.D.)—Headquarters, *Department of the West* moved from St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
- 1861, November 9 (G.O. No. 97, A.G.O., W.D.)—Reorganization of Army Departments created *Department of Kansas*, which included Kansas Indian Territory west of Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Dakota. Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Major General *David Hunter*, commanding. Same reorganization created a Department of Missouri with Major General H. W. Halleck, commanding at St. Louis.
- 1862, September 19 (G.O. No. 135, A. G. O., W.D.)—*Department of Missouri* reorganized. It included Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and the bordering Indian Territory. Headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., Major General *Samuel R. Curtis*, commanding.
- 1863, March 9 (G.O. No. 57, A.G.O., W.D.)—Major General *Edwin V. Sumner* became Department Commander. General Sumner did not join his command, but his death at Syracuse, N. Y. on March 21, 1863, caused the command of the Department to revert to General Curtis.
- 1863, May 13 (G. O. No. 121, A.G.O., W.D.)—Major General *J. M. Schofield* became Department Commander.
- 1864, January 1 (G. O. No. 1, A. G. O., W. D.)—*Department of Kansas* was created, comprising Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Indian Territory, including the military post at Fort Smith. Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Major General *Samuel R. Curtis*, commanding.
- 1865, January 30 (G. O. No. 11, A. G. O., W. D.)—Department of Kansas was merged into *Department of Missouri*. Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Major General *Samuel R. Curtis*, commanding.
- 1865, November 7 (G. O. No. 143, A. G. O., W. D.)—Headquarters, *Department of Missouri* was moved from Fort Leavenworth to St. Louis, Mo.
- 1866, March 15 (G. O. No. 12, A. G. O., W. D.)—The *Department of Missouri* was reorganized. Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Major General *John Pope* commanding. The Department of the Platte also was created.
- 1866, August 6 (G. O. No. 59, A. G. O., W. D.)—Major General *Winfield S. Hancock* became Department Commander.
- 1867, August 19 (G. O. No. 77, A. G. O., W. D.)—Major General *Philip S. Sheridan* became Department Commander.

1869, March 16 (G. O. No. 18, A. G. O., W. D.)—Major General *J. M. Schofield* became Department Commander. During the winter of 1869-1870, Department Headquarters was moved temporarily to St. Louis, returning to Fort Leavenworth early in 1870.

1870, April 15 (G. O. No. 41, A. G. O., W. D.)—Major General *John Pope* became Department Commander. General Pope continued in command of the Department until 1883.

Beginning with 1883, the following were the successive Department Commanders:

November 1, 1883 to July 10, 1885, Brigadier General Christopher C. Augur.

July 10, 1885 to April 2, 1886, Major General Nelson A. Miles.

April 2, 1886 to April 28, 1886, Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger.

April 28, 1886 to October 14, 1886, Brigadier General Joseph H. Potter.

October 14, 1886 to June 30, 1887, Brigadier General Orlando H. Wilcox.

June 30, 1887 to June 1, 1890, Brigadier General Wesley Merritt.

1890, June 1 (G. O. No. 28, A. G. O., W. D.)—Headquarters of the Department of Missouri was moved permanently from Fort Leavenworth to St. Louis.

APPENDIX H

ORGANIZATIONS WHICH SERVED AT FORT LEAVENWORTH*

REGULAR ARMY ORGANIZATIONS

<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Designation of Troops</i>	<i>Date of Departure</i>
May 8, 1827	2d Bn., 3d Inf. (Cos B, D, E, & H)	May 14, 1829
—, 1828	Cos. A, F, I, & K, 3d Inf.	May 14, 1829
Aug. 12, 1829	Co. I, 6th Inf.	Nov. —, 1829
Nov. 9, 1829	Cos. A, B, 6th Inf.	June 9, 1832
Nov. 9, 1829	Co. F, 76th Inf.	Sept. —, 1834
Nov. 9, 1829	Co. H, 6th Inf.	Aug. 22, 1833
Oct. 20, 1832	Co. A, 6th Inf.	Aug. 22, 1833
Oct. 20, 1832	Co. B, 6th Inf.	Sept. —, 1834
Sept. —, 1834	Cos. A, C, D, G, 1st Dragoons	May 28 to 29, 1835
May 28 to July 18, 1835	Garrison consisted of detachments only.	
July 18, 1835	Co. D, 1st Drags.	July 22, 1837
Sept. 16, 1835	Co. A, 1st Drags.	Oct. 23, 1837
Sept. 16, 1835	Co. C, 1st Drags.	July 22, 1837
Sept. 16, 1835	Co. G, 1st Drags.	May 25, 1837
Nov. 11, 1836	Co. B, 1st Drags.	Oct. 23, 1837

*This list includes units down to the company. It is compiled from available records which are incomplete in some cases. Organizations which were casually at the post are not included.

<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Designation of Troops</i>	<i>Date of Departure</i>
June 13, 1837	Cos. H & I, 1st Drags.....	Mar. 27, 1838
Nov. 9, 1837	Co. C, 1st Drags.....	Mar. 27, 1838
Nov. 21, 1837	Co. A, 1st Drags.....	Oct. 28, 1839
Nov. 21, 1837	Co. B, 1st Drags.....	Mar. 25, 1840
Apr. 11, 1838	Co. I, 1st Drags.....	Mar. 25, 1840
Apr. 21, 1838	Co. C, 1st Drags.....	Oct. 28, 1839
Aug. —, 1838	Co. D, 1st Drags.....	Dec. 28, 1839
Sept. 21, 1838	Co. H, 1st Drags.....	Oct. 28, 1839
Nov. 20, 1839	Cos. A & C, 1st Drags.....	Dec. —, 1839
Nov. 20, 1839	Co. H, 1st Drags.....	Sept. 21, 1840
Apr. 10, 1840	Co. B, 1st Drags.....	Apr. 17, 1840
Apr. 10, 1840	Co. I, 1st Drags.....	May 18, 1841
June 24, 1840	Cos. E & K, 1st Drags.....	Sept. 21, 1840
June 24, 1840	Co. F, 1st Drags.....	Feb. 27, 1841
Oct. 14, 1840	Co. E, 1st Drags.....	May 18, 1841
Oct. 14, 1840	Cos. H & I, 1st Drags.....	May 18, 1841
Oct. 14, 1840	Co. K, 1st Drags.....	Mar. 18, 1841
Mar. 1, 1841	Co. F, 1st Drags.....	Mar. 18, 1842
May 24, 1841	Co. E, 1st Drags.....	Oct. 21, 1841
May 24, 1841	Co. H, 1st Drags.....	Mar. 18, 1842
May 14, 1841	Co. I, 1st Drags.....	Mar. 18, 1842
Nov. 13, 1841	Co. E, 1st Drags.....	Mar. 18, 1842
Mar. 14, 1842	Co. G, 1st Drags.....	May 23, 1842
Apr. 23, 1842	Co. C, 1st Inf.....	Oct. 13, 1843
Apr. 20, 1842	Co. F, 1st Drags.....	Aug. 24, 1843
July 10, 1842	Co. E, 1st Drags.....	Apr. 11, 1843
July 10, 1842	Co. I, 1st Drags.....	July 16, 1842
July 10, 1842	Co. K, 1st Drags.....	Aug. 24, 1843
May 7, 1843	Co. C, 1st Drags.....	Aug. 24, 1843
May 3, 1843	Co. I, 3d Inf.....	Apr. 3, 1845
May 3, 1843	Co. K, 3d Inf.....	Apr. 13, 1845
Oct. 12, 1843	Co. G, 1st Drags.....	Aug. 12, 1844
Oct. 25, 1843	Cos. C, F, & K, 1st Drags.....	Aug. 12, 1844
July 12, 1844	Co. A, 1st Drags.....	Aug. 12, 1844
Sept. 21, 1844	Cos. C, F, G, 1st Drags.....	May 18, 1845
Sept. 21, 1844	Co. K, 1st Drags.....	May 18, 1845
May 7, 1845	Co. A, 1st Inf.....	May 15, 1846
May 7, 1845	Co. B, 1st Inf.....	July 8, 1845
May 7, 1845	Co. A, 1st Drags.....	May 18, 1845
Aug. 24, 1845	Co. C, 1st Drags.....	May 15, 1846
Aug. 24, 1845	Co. F, 1st Drags..... (Disbanded by transfer)	June 4, 1846
Aug. 24, 1845	Co. G, 1st Drags.....	June —, 1846
Aug. 24, 1845	Co. K, 1st Drags.....	Mar. 9, 1846
Mar. 25, 1846	Co. I, 1st Drags.....	June —, 1846
June 3, 1846	Co. C, 1st Drags.....	June —, 1846
June, 1846 to July 12, 1846, Detachments of 1st Drags. only.		
July 12, 1846	Co. A, 1st Inf.....	Oct. 9, 1848
May —, 1847	Co. B, 1st Drags.....	June 7, 1847
Sept. 29, 1848	Co. B, 1st Drags.....	May 11, 1849
Sept. —, 1848	Cos. G & I, Regiment of Mounted Rifles.....	Oct. 15, 1848
Sept. —, 1848	Co. C, Regiment of Mounted Rifles.....	Mar. 26, 1849
Dec. 5, 1848	Co. K, 1st Drags.....	June —, 1849
Dec. 31, 1848	Co. B, 1st Drags.....	May 11, 1849
Dec. 10, 1848	Co. G, 6th Inf.....	June 16, 1849
Dec. 10, 1848	Co. I, 6th Inf.....	Apr. 30, 1849
Jan. 27, 1849	Co. A, Regiment of Mounted Rifles.....	Mar. 26, 1849
Feb. 27, 1849	Co. B, Regiment of Mounted Rifles.....	Mar. 26, 1849
May 3, 1849	Co. B, 6th Inf.....	May 7, 1853
May 13, 1849	Co. D, 6th Inf.....	Oct. —, 1850
June 18, 1850	Co. G, 4th Art.....	July 15, 1850

<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Designation of Troops</i>	<i>Date of Departure</i>
Aug. 18, 1850	Cos. A, C, D, E, & K, 7th Inf.	Sept. 15, 1850
Aug. 19, 1850	Cos. F, G, H, & I, 7th Inf.	Sept. 15, 1850
Oct. 14, 1850	Co. G, 4th Art.	July 31, 1855
Oct. 24, 1850	Co. B, 1st Drags.	June 2, 1851
Nov. —, 1850	Co. C, 7th Inf.	Apr. 23, 1851
July 22, 1851	Co. B, 1st Drags.	Aug. 4, 1851
July 26, 1851	Co. F, 6th Inf.	May 7, 1853
Oct. 10, 1851	Co. B, 1st Drags.	June 30, 1852
Aug. 3, 1852	Cos. A & K, Regiment of Mounted Rifles.	Oct. 27, 1852
Aug. —, 1852	Co. B, 1st Drags.	July 1, 1854
Apr. 28, 1853	Cos. A & K, Regiment of Mounted Rifles.	Oct. 31, 1853
Apr. 28, 1853	Co. H, 6th Inf.	May 7, 1853
May 17, 1854	Co. D, 1st Drags.	July 1, 1854
Oct. 7, 1854	Cos. D, E, H, & K, 2d Drags.	July 25, 1855
Apr. 24, 1855	Co. A, 6th Inf.	May 28, 1855
Apr. 24, 1855	Co. C, 6th Inf.	June —, 1855
May 2, 1855	Cos. B & C, 2d Inf.	July 2, 1855
May —, 1855	Cos. H & K, 6th Inf.	May 28, 1855
June 28, 1855	Trs. A, C, D, & H, 1st Cav.	Sept. 20, 1855
June 12, 1855	Co. D, 2d Inf.	July 2, 1855
Aug. 4, 1855	Tr. G, 1st Cav.	Sept. 24, 1855
Aug. 4, 1855	Trs. I & K, 1st Cav.	Sept. 20, 1855
Sept. —, 1855	Tr. B, 1st Cav.	Sept. 24, 1855
Oct. 3, 1855	Tr. B, 1st Cav.	May 19, 1857
Oct. 27, 1855	Tr. F, 1st Cav.	May 16, 1857
Nov. 4, 1855	Tr. 1st Cav.	May 19, 1857
Nov. 4, 1855	Trs. C & I, 1st Cav.	May 16, 1857
Nov. 4, 1855	Tr. D, 1st Cav.	May 18, 1857
Nov. 4, 1855	Trs. G & H, 1st Cav.	May 18, 1857
Nov. 4, 1855	Tr. K, 1st Cav.	June 21, 1856
Nov. 18, 1855	Tr. E, 1st Cav.	May 18, 1857
Sept. 26, 1856	Co. H, 6th Inf.	June 3, 1857
Oct. 30, 1856	Tr. K, 1st Cav.	May 16, 1857
Nov. 25, 1856	Cos. E & K, 6th Inf.	May 16, 1857
Mar. 28, 1857	Tr. H, 1st Cav.	May 18, 1857
Mar. 16, 1857	Btry. B, 4th Art.	July 19, 1857
Mar. 14, 1857	Co. A, 6th Inf.	June 3, 1857
June 20, 1857	Co. D, 2d Drags.	July 16, 1857
June 20, 1857	Co. K, 2d Drags.	Aug. 27, 1857
June 26, 1857	F. & S., Band, Cos. B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, 10th Inf.	July 18, 1857
May —, 1857	Cos. A, B, C, F, G, & I, 2d Drags.	July 16, 1857
July 25, 1857	F. & S., and Band, 6th Inf.	Feb. —, 1858
Aug. 27, 1857	Co. B, 2d Drags.	Sept. 16, 1857
Aug. 28, 1857	Btry. E, 3d Art.	Aug. 27, 1858
Sept. 2, 1857	Co. A, 2d Drags.	Sept. 16, 1857
Sept. 11, 1857	F. & S., Band, Cos. D and K, 2d Drags.	May 16, 1857
Sept. 11, 1857	Cos. C, F, G, & I, 2d Drags.	Sept. 16, 1857
Sept. 17, 1857	Btrys. A, E, & H, 2d Art.	Oct. 1, 1857
Sept. 13, 1857	Btry. F, 2d Art.	Sept. 27, 1857
Sept. 13, 1857	Btry. M, 2d Art.	Mar. 7, 1860
Oct. 4, 1857	Hdqs., Btrys. C, F, & M, 4th Art.	May 16, 1858
Oct. 4, 1857	Btry. H, 4th Art.	Feb. 19, 1858
Sept. 17, 1857	F. & S., Band, Trs. D & H, 1st Cav.	Nov. 15, 1857
Sept. 17, 1857	Cos. A & H, 6th Inf.	Feb. —, 1858
Sept. 26, 1857	Btry. A, 2d Art.	Jan. 1, 1861
Oct. 6, 1857	Tr. E, 1st Cav.	May 16, 1858
Oct. 7, 1857	Tr. B, 1st Cav.	Nov. 15, 1857
Oct. 8, 1857	Tr. A, 1st Cav.	Nov. 15, 1857
Oct. 9, 1857	Tr. G, 1st Cav.	Nov. 15, 1857

<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Designation of Troops</i>	<i>Date of Departure</i>
Oct. 12, 1857	Btrys. A, B, C, & K, 4th Art.	May 16, 1858
Oct. 12, 1857	Cos. D & G, 6th Inf.	Feb. —, 1858
Oct. 13, 1857	Btry. I, 4th Art.	May 16, 1858
Oct. 16, 1857	Btrys. D, E, & L, 4th Art.	May 16, 1858
Nov. 16, 1857	Tr. F, 1st Cav.	Dec. 18, 1857
Nov. 16, 1857	Trs. C & I, 1st Cav.	Mar. 16, 1858
Nov. 16, 1857	Tr. K, 1st Cav.	Feb. —, 1858
Nov. 16, 1857	Cos. E & K, 6th Inf.	Feb. —, 1858
Nov. —, 1857	Tr. A, 1st Cav.	Dec. 18, 1857
Dec. —, 1857	Btry. A, 2d Art.	Dec. 23, 1857
Apr. —, 1858	Co. A, Corps of Engrs.	May 6, 1858
May 26, 1858	Cos. A & H, 2d Inf.	July 9, 1858
May 26, 1858	Cos. B & D, 2d Inf.	Aug. 20, 1858
Aug. 3, 1858	Btry. M, 2d Art.	Mar. 7, 1860
Aug. 3, 1858	Btry. A, 2d Art.	Jan. 7, 1861
Sept. 27, 1858	Trs. A & B, 1st Cav.	Nov. 24, 1858
Sept. 27, 1858	Trs. C & I, 1st Cav.	Nov. 25, 1858
Oct. 20, 1858	Trs. F & K, 1st Cav.	Nov. 25, 1858
June 7, 1859	Btry. F, 2d Art.	Sept. 9, 1860
Sept. 15, 1859	Co. H, 2d Inf.	Apr. 15, 1860
Oct. 4, 1859	Btry. H, 2d Art.	Mar. 2, 1860
Nov. 14, 1859	Btry. I, 1st Art.	Jan. 7, 1861
Oct. 31, 1860	Btry. H, 2d Art.	Jan. 7, 1861
Jan. 7, 1861 to	Feb., 1861, Detachments of 2d Drags. and Staff detachments	
Feb. 2, 1861	Co. C, 2d Drags.	June —, 1861
Feb. 3, 1861	Co. K, 2d Drags.	July 2, 1861
Apr. 29, 1861	F. & S., and Band, 2d Inf.	May 23, 1861
Apr. 29, 1861	Co. E, 2d Inf.	June —, 1861
Apr. 29, 1861	Co. F, 2d Inf.	Nov. 11, 1861
May 31, 1861	Trs. A & E, 1st Cav.	July 2, 1861
May 31, 1861	Co. E, 1st Inf.	Aug. 30, 1862
May 31, 1861	Co. F, 1st Drags.	Aug. 5, 1862
May 31, 1861	Trs. B, C, D, & I, 1st Cav.	June —, 1861
May 31, 1861	Cos. B, C, & D, 1st Inf.	June —, 1861
Oct. 16, 1861	Det. 3d Cav. (Paroled)	Oct. 29, 1861
Oct. 31, 1861	Seven Cos., 7th Inf. (Paroled)	Nov. —, 1861
Nov. 20, 1861	Tr. A, 2d Cav.	Nov. 21, 1861
Dec. 11, 1861	Trs. D & F, 2d Cav.	Dec. 13, 1861
Dec. —, 1861	N. C. Staff, and Band, 4th Cav.	Feb. 13, 1862
Dec. —, 1861	Trs. G & K, 4th Cav.	Feb. 8, 1862
Oct. 27, 1862	Trs. G & I, 2d Cav.	Nov. 11, 1862
Feb. 8, 1863	Co. E, 1st Inf.	Apr. 23, 1863
Feb. 8, 1863	Co. F, 1st Inf.	Feb. 14, 1863
Nov. —, 1865	F. & S., and Band, 13th Inf.	Apr. 11, 1866
Nov. —, 1865	Cos. C, F, & H, 1st Bn., 13th Inf.	Apr. 11, 1866
Nov. —, 1865	Tr. G, 2d Cav.	Sept. 20, 1866
Nov. —, 1865	Tr. I, 2d Cav.	June 6, 1866
Nov. —, 1865	Btry. B, 4th Art.	Mar. 22, 1867
Jan. —, 1866	Co. E, 1st Bn., 18th Inf.	Apr. 11, 1866
Jan. —, 1866	Co. H, 3d Bn., 18th Inf.	Apr. 11, 1866
Jan. 26, 1866	Co. G, 2d Bn., 13th Inf.	Mar. 11, 1866
Jan. 26, 1866	Co. H, 2d Bn., 13th Inf.	Apr. 11, 1866
Apr. 17, 1866	F. & S., and Band, 3d Inf.	Jan. 26, 1867
Apr. 17, 1866	Co. G, 3d Inf.	Sept. —, 1866
Apr. 17, 1866	Co. K, 3d Inf.	Sept. 17, 1866
July 13, 1866	Co. C, 3d Inf.	Sept. 24, 1866
Sept. 14, 1866	Cos. F & H, 2d Bn., 17th Inf.	Sept. 15, 1866
Sept. 14, 1866	Co. E, 2d Bn., 17th Inf.	Oct. 18, 1866
Sept. 19, 1866	Cos. C & G, 3d Inf.	Sept. 24, 1866
Oct. 5, 1866	Co. I, 1st Bn., 13th Inf.	Dec. —, 1866

*Confederate
Soldiers*

Date of Arrival	Designation of Troops	Date of Departure
Oct. 6, 1866	Cos. I & K, 2d Bn., 13th Inf.	Oct. 16, 1866
Oct. 7, 1866	Cos. I & K, 3d Bn., 18th Inf.	Oct. 16, 1866
Oct. 8, 1866	Cos. I & K, 3d Bn., 13th Inf.	Dec. —, 1866
Oct. 8, 1866	Cos. I & K, 1st Bn., 18th Inf.	Oct. 16, 1866
Oct. 8, 1866	Cos. I & K, 2d Bn., 18th Inf.	Oct. 16, 1866
Oct. 19, 1866	Co. C, 3d Bn., 19th Inf.	Dec. —, 1866
Oct. 19, 1866	Co. D, 3d Bn., 19th Inf.	Oct. 30, 1866
Oct. 24, 1866	Co. E, 3d Bn., 19th Inf.	Oct. 30, 1866
Oct. 24, 1866	Co. G, 3d Bn., 19th Inf.	Dec. —, 1866
Oct. 27, 1866	Co. B, 3d Bn., 19th Inf.	Oct. 30, 1866
Oct. 31, 1866	Cos. A & H, 3d Bn., 19th Inf.	Dec. —, 1866
Nov. 2, 1866	Cos. I & K, 3d Bn., 19th Inf.	Dec. —, 1866
Dec. —, 1866	Cos. I & K, 31st Inf. (K, 31st Inf. departed May 7, 1867).	May 1, 1867
Dec. —, 1866	F. & S., Cos. A, C, G, H, I, K, 37th Inf.	May —, 1867
Jan. 26, 1867	Ft. Leavenworth Band.	Mar. 15, 1868
Feb. 18, 1867	Tr. A, 10th Cav.	Apr. 3, 1867
Apr. —, 1867	Tr. B, 10th Cav.	May 6, 1867
May 1, 1867	Co. F, 3d Inf.	July 10, 1867
May 14, 1867	Tr. C, 10th Cav.	May 19, 1867
June 15, 1867	Tr. E, 10th Cav.	June 26, 1867
June 21, 1867	Tr. F, 10th Cav.	June 26, 1867
July 5, 1867	Tr. G, 10th Cav.	July 9, 1868
July 23, 1867	Tr. H, 10th Cav.	July 29, 1867
Sept. 16, 1867	Co. K, 3d Inf.	Sept. 1, 1867
Nov. 17, 1867	Btry. B, 4th Art. (Lt. Btry.)	May 4, 1868
Nov. 18, 1867	F. & S., 7th Cav.	Sept. 9, 1869
Nov. 18, 1867	Trs. A, D, E, G, K, 7th Cav.	Apr. 10, 1868
Nov. 18, 1867	Tr. F, 7th Cav.	Aug. 20, 1868
Dec. 22, 1867	Co. E, 3d Inf.	Apr. 10, 1868
Mar. 10, 1869	Tr. L, 7th Cav.	June 1, 1869
Mar. 21, 1869	Btry. C, 3d Art.	Apr. 13, 1869
Mar. 26, 1869	Btry. K, 1st Art.	Apr. 12, 1869
Apr. 22, 1869	Co. F, 5th Inf.	Oct. 17, 1870
Apr. 30, 1869	Btry. A, 2d Art.	May 20, 1869
May 31, 1869	Permanent Party, G. R. S. Rct. Dept.	Oct. 31, 1870
Oct. 26, 1869	F. & S., 7th Cav.	Mar. 19, 1871
Oct. 26, 1869	Tr. C, 7th Cav.	Apr. 28, 1870
Oct. 26, 1869	Trs. F, I, & M, 7th Cav.	May 4, 1870
Nov. 22, 1869	Tr. L, 7th Cav.	May 4, 1870
Oct. 16, 1870	Co. K, 3d Inf.	July 2, 1874
Nov. 11, 1870	Trs. B, D, E, & K, 7th Cav.	Mar. 13, 1871
Nov. 11, 1870	Tr. F, 7th Cav.	Mar. 19, 1871
Mar. 30, 1871	Co. H, 5th Inf.	Oct. 10, 1871
Mar. 30, 1871	F. & S., Band, 5th Inf.	Sept. 19, 1876
June 24, 1871	Co. K, 5th Inf.	Oct. 10, 1871
Apr. 12, 1871	Co. A, 5th Inf.	Oct. 10, 1871
Oct. 24, 1871	Co. G, 5th Inf.	July 8, 1874
Oct. 24, 1871	Co. A, 5th Inf.	June 26, 1875
Oct. 24, 1871	Cos. H, I, & K, 5th Inf.	July 8, 1874
Nov. 23, 1874	Co. G, 5th Inf.	Oct. 7, 1876
Dec. 24, 1874	Cos. F & K, 5th Inf.	Oct. 7, 1876
June 10, 1875	Cos. E & I, 5th Inf.	Oct. 7, 1876
Aug. 2, 1875	Co. B, 5th Inf.	Oct. 7, 1876
Sept. 25, 1876	Band, 5th Cav.	Nov. 17, 1876
July 21, 1876	Btry. D, 3d Art.	Nov. 17, 1876
July 20, 1876	Btry. E, 3d Art.	Nov. 17, 1879
Nov. 13, 1876	Co. D, 23d Inf.	July 23, 1877
Dec. 19, 1876	F. & S., Band, 23d Inf.	July 23, 1877
Jan. 12, 1877	Cos. C, G, & I, 23d Inf.	July 23, 1877

*Buttalo
soldiers*

<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Designation of Troops</i>	<i>Date of Departure</i>
June 13, 1877	Co. F, 23d Inf.	Sept. 12, 1878
June 13, 1877	Co. K, 23d Inf.	July 20, 1878
July 6, 1877	Cos. A & E, 23d Inf.	July 23, 1877
Aug. 10, 1877	F. & S., Band, 23d Inf.	Jan. 27, 1879
Aug. 10, 1877	Co. A, 23d Inf.	Sept. 12, 1878
Aug. 10, 1877	Co. C, 23d Inf.	July 20, 1878
Aug. 10, 1877	Cos. D & E, 23d Inf.	Sept. 25, 1878
Aug. 10, 1877	Co. G, 23d Inf.	Feb. 18, 1879
Aug. 10, 1877	Co. I, 23d Inf.	Mar. 10, 1879
Dec. 1, 1877	Co. H, 23d Inf.	Sept. 12, 1878
Oct. 11, 1878	Cos. D & E, 23d Inf.	Oct. 25, 1878
Oct. 25, 1878	Cos. F & H, 23d Inf.	Jan. 27, 1879
Oct. 25, 1878	Co. A, 23d Inf.	Feb. 18, 1879
Oct. 11, 1878	Co. D, 23d Inf.	Feb. 18, 1879
Oct. 11, 1878	Co. E, 23d Inf.	Jan. 27, 1879
Feb. 15, 1879	Co. B, 19th Inf.	Oct. 31, 1881
Feb. 18, 1879	F. & S., Band, 19th Inf.	Oct. 31, 1881
Feb. 18, 1879	Co. H, 19th Inf.	May 29, 1880
June 24, 1880	Co. F, 13th Inf.	July 4, 1880
July 1, 1880	Cos. B, C, G, E, K, 13th Inf.	July 4, 1880
July 2, 1880	F. & S., Cos. A, D, I, 13th Inf.	July 4, 1880
Oct. 10, 1880	Co. F, 19th Inf.	Nov. 18, 1881
Oct. 23, 1880	Co. H, 19th Inf.	Oct. 17, 1881
Nov. 8, 1880	Co. E, 19th Inf.	Oct. 31, 1881
Nov. 23, 1880	Cos. D & G, 19th Inf.	Oct. 31, 1881
Oct. 30, 1881	Btry. F, 2d Art.	Nov. 7, 1891
Nov. 14, 1881	Co. H, 20th Inf.	July 18, 1883
Nov. 14, 1881	Co. H, 1st Inf.	July 21, 1886
Nov. 16, 1881	Co. A, 4th Inf.	July 21, 1886
Nov. 19, 1881	Co. G, 11th Inf.	Sept. 11, 1886
Nov. 15, 1881	Tr. B, 3d Cav.	Oct. 12, 1886
Nov. 18, 1881	Tr. L, 4th Cav.	Oct. 12, 1886
Nov. 19, 1881	Tr. M, 8th Cav.	June 3, 1885
Nov. 24, 1881	Tr. G, 7th Cav.	June 3, 1885
July 15, 1883	Co. I, 20th Inf.	May 22, 1885
July 19, 1883	Co. A, 20th Inf.	May 22, 1885
June 13, 1885	Co. E, 18th Inf.	Oct. 19, 1887
June 13, 1885	Co. F, 18th Inf.	July 25, 1889
June 7, 1885	Tr. I, 1st Cav.	Mar. 25, 1892
July 1, 1885	Tr. M, 6th Cav.	Aug. 19, 1890
May 17, 1886	F., S., & B., 6th Inf.	Aug. 19, 1890
July 4, 1886	Co. H, 6th Inf.	Oct. 1, 1889
July 4, 1886	Co. J, 6th Inf.	Apr. 25, 1889
Oct. 11, 1886	Tr. M, 5th Cav. (Disbanded by transfer)	Sept. 11, 1890
Oct. 15, 1886	Tr. L, 9th Cav.	Oct. 19, 1889
Nov. 28, 1887	Co. I, 14th Inf. (Disbanded by transfer)	Sept. 16, 1890
May 1, 1889	Co. G, 6th Inf. (Disbanded by transfer)	Aug. 19, 1890
Aug. 2, 1889	Co. K, 7th Inf.	Aug. 19, 1890
Oct. 1, 1889	Co. F, 10th Inf.	Oct. 3, 1894
Oct. 29, 1889	Tr. F, 2d Cav.	Sept. 29, 1894
Aug. 14, 1890	F., S., and B., 12th Inf.	Oct. 15, 1894
Sept. 10, 1890	Co. A, 10th Inf.	Oct. 3, 1894
Sept. 11, 1890	Tr. I, 5th Cav.	June 19, 1893
Sept. 14, 1890	Co. E, 12th Inf.	Oct. 15, 1894
Sept. 14, 1890	Co. H, 14th Inf.	Oct. 5, 1894
Sept. 13, 1890	Co. F, 13th Inf.	Oct. 1, 1894
Sept. 19, 1890	Co. H, 7th Inf.	Oct. 6, 1894
Sept. 19, 1890	Co. K, 13th Inf. (Disbanded by transfer)	Sept. 19, 1890
- Sept. 25, 1890	Tr. C, 9th Cav.	Apr. 19, 1892
- Sept. 25, 1890	Tr. L, 9th Cav. (Disbanded by transfer)	Sept. 26, 1890

<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Designation of Troops</i>	<i>Date of Departure</i>
Nov. 14, 1890	Co. I, 12th Inf.	Mar. 24, 1891
Nov. 14, 1890	Co. K, 12th Inf.	Oct. 15, 1894
Mar. 6, 1891	Co. G, 12th Inf.	Oct. 15, 1894
Oct. 17, 1891	Co. A, 5th Inf.	Oct. 3, 1894
May 15, 1892	Tr. I, 10th Cav.	Oct. 4, 1894
Apr. 18, 1893	Tr. F, 6th Cav.	June 21, 1899
June 21, 1893	Tr. D, 8th Cav.	Oct. 4, 1894
Oct. 2, 1894	Tr. K, 6th Cav.	Apr. 19, 1893
Oct. 6, 1894	Tr. C, 6th Cav.	Apr. 19, 1898
Oct. 13, 1894	F., S., B., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, 20th Inf.	Apr. 19, 1898
Oct. 15, 1894	Tr. B, 6th Cav.	Apr. 19, 1898
Aug. 18, 1895	Co. I, 20th Inf.	Jan. 21, 1899
Sept. 16, 1898	20th Inf.	Jan. 21, 1899
Sept. 22, 1899	Cos. C & D, 1st Inf.	Aug. 15, 1900
Dec. 29, 1898	Tr. B, 6th Cav.	June 22, 1899
Dec. 29, 1898	Tr. K, 6th Cav.	June 22, 1899
Dec. 29, 1898	Tr. C, 6th Cav.	June 18, 1899
Dec. 29, 1898	Tr. F, 6th Cav.	June 22, 1900
Mar. 9, 1899	F., S., Cos. A, C, D, 16th Inf.	May 24, 1899
Mar. 11, 1899	Co. K, 16th Inf.	May 24, 1899
Sept. 22, 1899	Co. A, 1st Inf.	Nov. 2, 1899
Sept. 22, 1899	Co. B, 1st Inf.	July 16, 1900
Aug. 10, 1900	Cos. K, M, 1st Inf.	Aug. 4, 1901
Aug. 17, 1900	Cos. E, F, G, H, 1st Inf.	Aug. 25, 1900
Aug. 18, 1900	Cos. A, B, C, D, 1st Inf. (Disbanded by transfer)	Aug. 23, 1900
Aug. 28, 1900	Co. L, 1st Inf.	May 7, 1901
Sept. 11, 1900	Co. I, 1st Inf.	Feb. 26, 1901
Mar. 5, 1901	Trs. A, B, C, D, 14th Cav.	Apr. 22, 1901
Mar. 11, 1901	Tr. E, 14th Cav.	Sept. 14, 1901
Mar. 19, 1901	Tr. F, 14th Cav.	Sept. 14, 1901
Mar. 22, 1901	Tr. G, 14th Cav.	Sept. 14, 1901
Mar. 25, 1901	Co. B, 1st Inf.	May 7, 1901
Apr. 2, 1901	Tr. H, 14th Cav.	Sept. 14, 1901
Apr. 12, 1901	Trs. I, K, 14th Cav.	July 20, 1901
Apr. 14, 1901	Tr. L, 14th Cav.	July 20, 1901
Apr. 18, 1901	Tr. M, 14th Cav.	July 20, 1901
Sept. 10, 1901	Trs. E, F, G, H, 4th Cav.	Oct. 15, 1904
Oct. 12, 1901	Btry. 16th FA (Disbanded by transfer)	July 10, 1907
Oct. 12, 1901	Btry. 28th FA (Disbanded by transfer)	July 10, 1907
Nov. 9, 1901	Co. A, Engrs.	Mar. 8, 1911
Apr. 12, 1902	Co. B, Engrs.	Mar. 8, 1911
Apr. 12, 1902	Co. D, Engrs.	Mar. 8, 1911
May 1, 1902	Co. C, Engrs.	Mar. 8, 1911
July 2, 1902	6th Inf.	Feb. 16, 1905
Oct. 23, 1904	Tr. G, 9th Cav. (Transferred to G. S. S.)	Nov. 23, 1908
Feb. 23, 1905	18th Inf.	Sept. 29, 1907
Oct. 23, 1904	Trs. E, F, H, 9th Cav.	May 1, 1907
July 10, 1907	Btrys. A, B, 5th FA	Feb. 14, 1908
July 10, 1907	Btry. C, 5th FA	Sept. 29, 1908
July 20, 1907	3d Sq., 13th Cav.	Mar. 1, 1909
Sept. 19, 1907	13th Inf.	Sept. 30, 1911
May 13, 1908	Btry. E, 5th FA	Nov. 18, 1908
May 13, 1908	Btry. D, 5th FA	Oct. 15, 1908
Nov. —, 1908	Co. A, Signal Corps	Feb. 6, 1911
Feb. 23, 1909	Trs. E & F, 15th Cav.	Nov. 11, 1913
May 29, 1909	Co. D, Signal Corps	July —, 1911
July 30, 1909	Trs. G & H, 15th Cav.	Nov. 11, 1913
July 15, 1911	Co. I, 3d Bn. Engrs.	Feb. 29, 1912

<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Designation of Troops</i>	<i>Date of Departure</i>
July 15, 1911	Co. K, 3d Bn. Engrs.....	Dec. 30, 1911
July 15, 1911	Co. M, 3d Bn. Engrs.....	Feb. 24, 1913
Nov. 7, 1911	Co. L, 3d Bn. Engrs.....	Dec. 30, 1911
Sept. 9, 1911	Ambulance Co. No. 3.....	Feb. 24, 1913
Jan. 15, 1912	7th Inf.....	Feb. 23, 1913
Apr. 19, 1912	Co. E, 2d Bn. Engrs.....	Feb. 23, 1913
Apr. 19, 1912	Co. G, 2d Bn., Engrs.....	Feb. 24, 1913
Apr. 19, 1912	Co. H, 2d Bn., Engrs.....	Feb. 24, 1913
May —, 1912	Cos. A, B, C, D, 19th Inf.....	Feb. 23, 1913
Oct. 23, 1912	Field Hosp. No. 3.....	Feb. 23, 1913
Dec. 23, 1913	Trs. E, F, G, H, 5th Cav.....	Mar. 22, 1916

(WORLD WAR TROOPS)

May 26, 1917	7th Engrs.....	Feb. 25, 1918
Sept. —, 1917	Engr. Train.....	Feb. 24, 1918
Sept. —, 1917	332d Bakery Co.....	Nov. 19, 1917
Oct. —, 1917	404th Engr. Depot Det.....	
Jan. 21, 1918	Det. U. S. Guards, N. A.....	Dec. 23, 1918
Feb. —, 1918	31st Engrs.....	Apr. —, 1918
Mar. —, 1918	2d Bn., 2d Engr. Training Regt.....	Apr. —, 1918
July 16, 1918	Co. A, 1st Casual Det.....	July 25, 1918
Oct. —, 1918	Motor Transport Det..... (Reorganized)	Dec. 1, 1919
Jan. 21, 1919	1st Bn., 49th Inf.....	June —, 1919
Jan. 21, 1919	2d Bn., 49th Inf.....	June —, 1919
Jan. 28, 1919	3d Bn., 49th Inf.....	Aug. 15, 1920
Jan. 28, 1919	Supply & Machine Gun Cos., 49th Inf.....	June —, 1919
Sept. —, 1919	10th Field Bn., Signal Corps.....	Dec. 20, 1919
Dec. 1, 1919	Service Park Unit No. 373 (88th M. R. S.) (Organized from Motor Transport Det.).....	Now serving at Post
Dec. 1, 1919	M. T. Co. No. 72 (Organized from Motor Transport Det.).....	Now serving at Post
Apr. 30, 1920	Flight A, 135th Obsn. Sq. A.S.....	June 29, 1920
Apr. 30, 1920	4th Balloon Co., A.S.....	June 29, 1920
May 1, 1920	4th Aerial Photo Section, A.S.....	June 29, 1920
May 12, 1920	10th Field Sig. Bn.....	June 28, 1920
May & June, 1930	3d Bn., 17th F. A.....	Sept. 9, 1931
Sept. 10, 1931	3d Bn., 17th Inf. (less Cos. L & M).....	Now serving at Post
Organized July 1, 1909	C. & G. S. S. Det., Colored..... (Transferred to 10th Cav.)	Oct. 12, 1931
Oct. 12, 1931	10th Cav. (less 2d Sq. & MG Troop).....	Now serving at Post

ORGANIZATIONS NOW SERVING IN POST

(JUNE, 1937)

Command and General Staff School Detachment
 Guard and Service Company, Command and General Staff School
 Band, Command and General Staff School
 Detachment Quartermaster Corps
 Detachment Medical Department (Medical and Dental Service)
 Detachment Medical Department (Veterinary Service)
 Air Corps Detachment
 Detachment 7th Ordnance Service Company
 Detachment 19th Signal Service Company
 Company A, 7th Quartermaster Regiment (designation changed from 72d
 Motor Transport Company, Q.M.C., May 1, 1936)
 Company E, 7th Quartermaster Regiment (designation changed from 88th
 Motor Repair Section, Q.M.C., May 1, 1936)
 10th Cavalry (less 2d Sq. and Machine Gun Troop)
 3d Battalion, 17th Infantry (less Companies L and M)

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS
(MEXICAN WAR PERIOD)
(See page 64 of Chapter IV)

(CIVIL WAR PERIOD)*

<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Designation of Troops</i>	<i>Date of Departure</i>
July —, 1861	Lafayette Home Guards. (Zouaves).....	Aug. —, 1861
July —, 1861	Home Guards, Inf.	Aug. —, 1861
Sept. —, 1861	Co. B, 8th Kansas Home Guards.....	Nov. —, 1861
Sept. —, 1861	Co. A, 8th Kansas Home Guards.....	Nov. 9, 1861
Nov. —, 1861	Co. I, 6th Kansas Vols.....	Dec. 4, 1861
Dec. —, 1861	Co. I, 8th Kansas Home Guards.....	Jan. —, 1862
Dec. —, 1861	Field & Staff, Trs. A, C, D, & E, 1st Mo. Cav.....	Mar. 16, 1862
Dec. —, 1861	Tr. C, 27th Missouri Cav.....	Mar. 7, 1862
Dec. —, 1861	Rabb's Btry., Indiana Vols.....	Mar. 8, 1862
Feb. 14, 1862	Co. B, 8th Kansas Vols.....	Apr. 23, 1862
Feb. 26, 1862	Hollister's Btry, 2d Ohio Vols.....	Apr. 27, 1862
Mar. 19, 1862	Co. H, 2d Kansas Vols.....	Apr. 9, 1862
Mar. 19, 1862	Co. L, 2d Kansas Vols.....	Sept. —, 1862
Apr. 18, 1862	Co. C, 8th Kansas Vols.....	Feb. 8, 1863
Apr. 22, 1862	Allen's Btry., 1st Kansas Vols.....	May 24, 1862
May 16, 1862	Tr. A, 3d Wisconsin Cav.....	June 10, 1862
June 1, 1862	Tr. B, 3d Wisconsin Cav.....	May 9, 1863
June 1, 1862	Tr. H, 3d Wisconsin Cav.....	Aug. 17, 1862
July 6, 1862	Co. A, 8th Kansas Vols.....	Feb. 8, 1863
July 6, 1862	Co. D, 8th Kansas Vols.....	Feb. 8, 1863
Aug. 17, 1862	Tr. G, 3d Wisconsin Cav.....	Sept. 7, 1862
Mar. —, 1862	Co. F, 8th Kansas Vols.....	Feb. 8, 1863
Oct. 31, 1862	Detachment, 2d Kansas Vols.....	Nov. 30, 1862
Nov. 12, 1862	Co. H, 3d Wisconsin Vols.....	May 9, 1863
Dec. 27, 1862	Co. I, 9th Kansas Vols.....	Jan. 22, 1863
Dec. 27, 1862	Co. G, 9th Kansas Vols.....	Feb. 10, 1863
Jan. 31, 1863	Co. H, 9th Kansas Vols.....	Feb. 25, 1863
Feb. 5, 1863	Co. H, 12th Kansas Vols.....	Apr. 13, 1863
Feb. 5, 1863	Co. K, 12th Kansas Vols.....	May 3, 1863
Mar. 17, 1863	Co. I, 12th Kansas Vols.....	Nov. —, 1863
Mar. 12, 1863	Co. A, 12th Kansas Vols.....	Aug. 22, 1863
Mar. 12, 1863	Co. G, 12th Kansas Vols.....	July 28, 1863
May 23, 1863	Tr. L, 9th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	June 19, 1863
June —, 1863	Tr. D, 12th Kansas Vols.....	June 16, 1863
July 30, 1863	Tr. M, 6th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Oct. 7, 1863
July 7, 1863	Co. L, 5th Kansas Vols.....	July 28, 1863
July 3, 1863	Co. M, 5th Kansas Vols.....	July 28, 1863
Aug. 9, 1863	Tr. C, 14th Kansas Cav.....	Sept. 5, 1863
Aug. 18, 1863	Tr. D, 14th Kansas Cav.....	Sept. 5, 1863
Sept. 4, 1863	Co. B, 10th Kansas Vols.....	Dec. 24, 1863
Sept. 4, 1863	Co. F, 10th Kansas Vols.....	Oct. 6, 1863
Sept. 2, 1863	1st Battalion, Invalid Corps.....	May —, 1864
Oct. 16, 1863	Tr. A, 15th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Apr. 24, 1864
Oct. 16, 1863	Trs. C & F, 15th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Nov. —, 1863
Dec. —, 1863	Tr. B, 15th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Feb. 1, 1864
Dec. 20, 1863	Tr. A, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Jan. 6, 1864
Dec. 20, 1863	Tr. B, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Oct. 20, 1864
Dec. —, 1863	Trs. H & G, 15th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Jan. —, 1864
Dec. —, 1863	Tr. I, 15th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Dec. 24, 1863
Jan. —, 1864	Post Battery.....	May —, 1864
Jan. 6, 1864	Tr. C, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	June 19, 1864
Jan. 6, 1864	Tr. D, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Feb. —, 1864

* For reference to organization of 1st Kansas Infantry at Camp Lincoln in May, 1861, see page 110.

<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Designation of Troops</i>	<i>Date of Departure</i>
Jan. 13, 1864	Tr. E, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Oct. 10, 1864
Jan. 25, 1864	Tr. G, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Feb. —, 1864
Jan. 15, 1864	Tr. I, 15th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Jan. 28, 1864
Feb. 29, 1864	Tr. G, 15th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Jan. 28, 1864
Apr. 5, 1864	Tr. H, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Oct. 11, 1864
Apr. 28, 1864	Tr. F, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Oct. 20, 1864
May 21, 1864	Tr. M, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Feb. 12, 1865
May —, 1864	1st Bn. and 2d Bn., Veteran Reserve Corps.....	Oct. —, 1865
June 27, 1864	138th Illinois Vol. Inf.....	Sept. 28, 1864
July —, 1864	17th Kansas Vol. Inf.....	Sept. 22, 1864
Aug. —, 1864	Tr. C, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Jan. 5, 1865
Nov. 30, 1864	Tr. B, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Feb. 12, 1865
Nov. 30, 1864	Tr. G, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Feb. 12, 1865
Nov. 30, 1864	Trs. F & H, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Dec. 1, 1864
Nov. —, 1864	Tr. I, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	May 5, 1865
Nov. 5, 1864	Detachment, 2d Colorado Vol. Cav.....	Nov. 30, 1864
Dec. 26, 1864	Tr. A, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Jan. 6, 1865
Dec. 22, 1864	Tr. D, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Jan. 6, 1865
Dec. 30, 1864	Trs. K & L, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Feb. 12, 1865
Dec. 1, 1864	Tr. H, 15th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	May 18, 1865
Feb. 12, 1865	Tr. G, 11th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Aug. 15, 1865
Feb. 12, 1865	9th Btry., Wisconsin Vols.....	July 18, 1865
Feb. 12, 1865	Independent Colored Btry.....	—, 1865
Feb. 28, 1865	Cos. A & D, 2d U. S. Vols.....	Nov. 2, 1865
Apr. 20, 1865	Cos. A, B, C, & D, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.....	May 13, 1865
Apr. 28, 1865	Cos. F, G, H, I, & K, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.....	May 13, 1865
Apr. 16, 1865	Detachment 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	June 3, 1865
May 26, 1865	Cos. A & D, 53d Wisconsin Vols.....	—, 1865
May 18, 1865	Detachment 3d Wisconsin Vol. Cav.....	June —, 1865
June —, 1865	Wisconsin Brigade Band.....	Sept. 6, 1865
June 18, 1865	Cos. A, B, C, & D, 52d Wisconsin Inf. Vols.....	July 7, 1865
June 12, 1865	Cos. B & C, 53d Wisconsin Inf. Vols.....	—, 1865
June 12, 1865	Trs. L & M, 12th Tennessee Vol. Cav.....	Sept. 18, 1865
July 8, 1865	Cos. A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, 50th Wisconsin Vol. Inf.....	Aug. 18, 1865
July 8, 1865	Co. C, 50th Wisconsin Vol. Inf.....	July 20, 1865
Aug. 15, 1865	Tr. H, 17th Illinois Vol. Cav.....	Nov. 10, 1865
Oct. —, 1865	Tr. I, 16th Kansas Vol. Cav.....	Nov. 20, 1865

(SPANISH AMERICAN WAR PERIOD)

July 13 - Aug. 8, 1899	32d U. S. Vol. Inf.....	Sept. 15, 1899
Aug. 28, 1899 - Sept. 18, 1899	44th U. S. Vol. Inf.....	Oct. 25, 1899

(WORLD WAR PERIOD)

Apr. 1, 1917	Co. G, 3d Missouri Inf.....	Aug. 2, 1917
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CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS*

<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Designation of Troops</i>	<i>Date Disbanded</i>
June 15, 1933	Hdqrs. Co., C.C.C. Missouri-Kansas Dist.....	June 19, 1937
July 6, 1934	Work Co. 2731, C.C.C.....	Nov. 1, 1935
Nov. 2, 1935	Work Co. 4717 (Colored), C.C.C.....	Now serving at Post

* Organizations processed at the post are not included.

APPENDIX I

GEOLOGICAL DATA CONCERNING
FORT LEAVENWORTH

*Report made in 1870 by
D. L. Magruder, Surgeon, U. S. Army*

"The soil is productive, yielding fine crops of cereal annually without artificial fertilization. The surface is a rich mold under which is a sandy loam about 20 feet in depth lying on a stratum of magnesium limestone 8 feet in thickness. The strata beneath the limestone from above downward, are clay, 20 feet; blue limestone, 2 feet; blue pipe clay; soapstone, slate; sand; conglomerate; and limestone, alternating in strata until a depth of 710 feet is reached, when a vein of bituminous coal 27 inches in thickness is found. A company has sunk a twelve foot shaft down to this vein, immediately upon the right bank of the Missouri River at the extreme southern limit of the military reserve."

APPENDIX J

SURVEY OF THE
FORT LEAVENWORTH RESERVATION

The Fort Leavenworth military reservation was included in the Louisiana Purchase which the United States acquired from France in 1803. It was first surveyed in 1830 by Isaac McCoy, a missionary to the Delaware Indians. McCoy's survey was for the purpose of defining boundaries between the military post and the lands which had been assigned to the Delaware Indians. It was not officially recorded in Washington, nor was the second survey which was made in 1839 by Lieutenant A. R. Johnson of the 1st Dragoons. Johnson's survey fixed Salt Creek as the western boundary of the reservation. Just prior to the opening of the Territory of Kansas for settlement (1854), it became desirable to make and record an official survey. This survey was made under the direction of the Post Commander, the western boundary being moved from the line of Salt Creek to the crest of the river bluffs. This survey became known as "Hunt's Survey." By Executive order, dated Octo-

ber 10, 1854, the area of the reservation was set apart for military purposes. Except for the addition of 407.63 acres obtained in 1902 and 1909, the Hunt survey marks the present limits of the reservation. The following communications relate to the Hunt survey:

General Land Office

July 11, 1854.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Thomas,
Deputy Quartermaster General in Charge, War Department.
Sir:

In reply to your communication of this date requesting copy of the plat of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, on the west side of the Missouri River, I have to state that there does not appear to have been any action through this office for reserving lands at the post west of the river, but only the portion east of the river, opposite the fort, as shown by the map transmitted with my letter of the 10th instant. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner,

* * * * *

Indorsement

August 3, 1854.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

It does not appear to have been the practice of the Department to make reservations of land for military purposes within the Indian territory, the laws regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, being in that case, sufficient to prevent intrusion. But as the lands in the vicinity of Fort Leavenworth are now about to be surveyed and brought into market, it is recommended that the land at that post, required for military purposes, be now set apart and reserved from sale by the President.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Indorsement

August 9, 1854.

Let orders be given to have a survey made and a reservation laid off, including the buildings and improvements, and so much land as is necessary for military purposes, looking to its use as a main depot and cavalry station. A plat will be made, and such a description of the tract given, as

will enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to have it marked on the plats of the public lands.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War,

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory
September 28, 1854.

Colonel:

I herewith enclose field notes of a survey made for a military reserve at Fort Leavenworth, in obedience to instructions received by me, dated Adjutant General's Office, Washington, August 11, 1854, and by this mail I forward a map of said reserve in Kansas Territory. This is entirely independent of the reserve in Missouri, which I consider at present necessary to retain on account of the timber, ferry, etc.

* * * * *

The line thence continues with the southern boundary, but as the reserve as formerly laid out, was much larger than I conceived necessary under by instructions, I only went out $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles on this line, and thence along the top of the bluffs as near as I could make a good boundary, to the Missouri River.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. E. HUNT,
Captain, Fourth Artillery,
Commanding Post.

APPENDIX K

ACREAGE

By Executive Order dated June 21, 1838, a timber reservation comprising 6000 acres was set aside in Missouri along the river opposite the Post. By Executive Order of July 12, 1843, this reserve was reduced to 939 acres. On July 7, 1924, pursuant to Act of Congress approved May 31, 1924, the reserve was transferred from jurisdiction of the War Department to the Department of Justice, in order that it might be used by the Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary for agricultural purposes. This transfer included the bridge across the Missouri River.

The acreage of the several tracts of land at Fort Leavenworth is as follows:

On the west side of the Missouri River (in Leavenworth County, Kansas)

Post Reservation proper	4060.27 acres
U. S. D. B. (including farm tract of 111.49 acres)	1782.14
Total	5842.41
Federal Penitentiary tract	505.00

On the east side of the Missouri River (in Platt County, Missouri)

Federal Penitentiary tract	939.37 acres
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APPENDIX L

JURISDICTION OVER THE FORT LEAVENWORTH RESERVATION

Kansas was admitted into the Union as a State on January 29, 1861, but the United States failed to return jurisdiction over the original reservation. This was remedied by jurisdiction over that part of the reservation situated in the State of Kansas being ceded to the United States by an Act of the State Legislature, approved February 22, 1875, which provides as follows:

"Section I. That exclusive jurisdiction be, and the same is hereby ceded to the United States over and within all the territory owned by the United States, and included within the limits of the United States military reservation known as the Fort Leavenworth reservation, in said state, as declared from time to time by the President of the United States, saving, however, to the said state the right to serve civil or criminal process within said reservation, in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said state, but outside of said cession or reservation; and saving further to said state the right to tax railroad, bridge, and other corporations, their franchises and property on said reservation." (Genl. Stats. Kansas, 1905, Sec 3963.)

APPENDIX M

KANSAS STATE LAW ESTABLISHING THE FORT
LEAVENWORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT

Section 1. That the Fort Leavenworth military reservation, by and with the consent of the war department of the United States, be and the same is hereby set apart, established and created a district school, to be designated and known as the "Fort Leavenworth School district."

Section 2. That the board of county commissioners of the county of Leavenworth, State of Kansas, be and is hereby authorized and empowered to establish, maintain and conduct a common school upon the said Fort Leavenworth military reservation, the same to be established, maintained, and conducted, so far as may be, the same as other district schools under the general school laws of the state; provided that the duties and powers of officers of school districts under the general school laws shall for the purpose of this act, devolve upon and be exercised by the said board of county commissioners, which said board is hereby empowered and authorized to levy a tax each year upon the franchise and property of the railroad companies, bridge companies and other corporations on said reservation, as may be deemed necessary to establish, maintain and conduct said district school, not to exceed in any one year the maximum rate authorized by law to be levied by the trustees of other school districts within said county and state; and provided further, that no part of the taxes so levied or collected shall at any time be expended in the erection or construction of a school building or buildings upon the said military reservation and such moneys shall only be used and expended in establishing, maintaining and conducting a common school or schools upon such reservation, in such building or buildings thereon as may be provided by the war department or the department of justice, or the use of which may be permitted or authorized by the commanding officer in charge at said Fort Leavenworth or by the warden at the federal prison at said Fort Leavenworth.

Section 3. That for the purpose of listing, assessing and valuing the franchises and property of railroad companies, bridge companies and other corporations on said reservation, and in order that taxes for school purposes may be levied and collected thereon, it is hereby made the duty of the revenue officers of the state or the county of Leavenworth, as the case may be, according to the class or the

character of the franchise or property to be taxed for the purpose of this act, to do and perform whatever acts or things are or may be necessary to be done or performed, to all intents and purposes the same as such officer or officers are or may be required by law to do or perform under the general school laws of the state and to the same extent as if such franchises and properties were not situated upon the Fort Leavenworth military reservation; provided that the franchises and property of railroad companies, bridge companies, and other corporations so taxed under the provision of this act shall not be liable for school taxes in any other school district; and provided further, that the county treasurer of the county of Leavenworth shall be *ex officio* treasurer of the said Fort Leavenworth school district.

Section 4. A school census shall be taken, as required by law, of all children of school age situate, living or residing upon said military reservation, and for the purpose of this act such school census shall be taken by the superintendent of schools in and for the said county of Leavenworth, a copy of which shall be kept on file in his office, and he shall file a copy thereof with the state superintendent of public instruction, as required by law, under the general school laws; and any and all moneys appropriated by the state to the county of Leavenworth or the district schools therein shall be so appropriated that said Fort Leavenworth district school shall have and receive its just proportion thereof, which amount shall be paid into the hands of the county treasurer of Leavenworth county for the use and benefit of said school district.

Section 5. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper. (Published in the official state paper March 29, 1901.)

APPENDIX N

PERMISSION FOR FORT LEAVENWORTH CHILDREN TO ATTEND LEAVENWORTH CITY SCHOOLS

The Board of Education of the City of Leavenworth adopted the following resolution on September 15, 1902:

“That Regulation No. 7 be amended by adding the following: *Provided*, that no tuition shall be charged residents of Fort Leavenworth and Soldiers’ Home, in the graded schools.

"It is the sense of the board that no tuition be collected from high school pupils, and that pupils of the Fort and Soldiers' Home be considered as resident pupils."

Beginning with the 1930-1931 school term the Board of Education of the City of Leavenworth began charging tuition for Fort Leavenworth pupils at the City of Leavenworth Schools.

APPENDIX O

RESERVATION ADDITIONS, EASEMENTS, LEASES, ETC.

Additions to the Reservation

In 1902, in order to permit the safe use of the post target range, it became necessary for the Government to buy certain small parcels of land along the western boundary of the reservation. Again in 1909, the Government bought additional parcels of land. These conveyances are listed on page 134, *United States Military Reservations, National Cemeteries, and Military Parks, Edition of 1916, J.A.G.D.*

Easements, Leases, Revocable Licenses, etc.

Easements, leases, and revocable licenses pertaining to the Fort Leavenworth reservation are listed also in the above referred to book, beginning on page 135. Some of the more important ones are described below:

Kansas and Missouri Bridge Company

The highway bridge across the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth was constructed under authority of Act of Congress approved July 20, 1868, which Act granted permission to the Kansas and Missouri Bridge Company to "build a railroad, transit, and wagon bridge across the Missouri River upon or near the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth." The bridge was opened to railway and wagon traffic on April 10, 1872. The first railroad to use the bridge was the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific. In 1891, the Chicago Great Western Railway entered Kansas over this structure. Upon the construction of the

bridge opposite the City of Leavenworth, the Rock Island Railway, on the night of December 31, 1893, discontinued its use and a year later the Great Western followed the Rock Island. After that time the bridge was not used again for railway traffic, and soon its use for any form of traffic was discontinued. In 1914, the approaches and woodwork were destroyed by fire. In 1920 the United States Government bought the bridge from the Fort Leavenworth Bridge Company which had become its owner and placed it under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. (Act of Congress approved May 31, 1924.) The bridge was repaired and in 1926, it was reopened to foot and vehicular traffic.

Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway.

Former titles

Chicago and Southwestern Railway.

Leavenworth and Des Moines Railway.

Act of Congress, approved July 27, 1868, granted a right of way to the Leavenworth and Des Moines Railway Company to "construct and operate a railway across the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, on the east side of the Missouri River." The Chicago and Southwestern Railway Company succeeded to the rights of this company and placed the railroad in operation in 1870. The Fort Leavenworth terminus of the railroad was a station located in Missouri, called Bridgeport. This station was near the present eastern end of the Fort Leavenworth bridge, and was reached by ferry from the post. In 1871, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company took over the operation of the road under a lease, purchasing the road in 1876. When in 1872, the Fort Leavenworth Bridge was opened to traffic, the Rock Island extended its tracks across the bridge, commenced the construction of terminal facilities, ran a track extension in a southwestern direction from near the mouth of Two Mile Creek, and at the head of Sixth Street, constructed freight house and yards. The Attorney General of the United States gave the opinion that, under the rights granted to railroads in the Act authorizing the construction of the Fort Leavenworth Bridge, the Rock Island Railway was exceeding its authority in its installations on the west side of the river, and their removal was directed. Various contentions arose concerning the carrying out of this order, and it was not until the last day of 1893 that the Rock Island transferred its Fort Leavenworth approaches to the City of Leavenworth, making use of the new Leavenworth bridge.

Missouri Pacific Railway.

Former title

Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern Railway.

Act of Congress, approved July 27, 1868, granted a right of way to the Leavenworth, Atchison, and Northwestern Railway to "construct and operate a railroad across and over the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth." Soon after its operation was begun, this railroad was purchased by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company which had reached Leavenworth from Kansas City, and it thereby continued its route along the west bank of the Missouri River to Atchison.

Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway.

Former title

Leavenworth Northern and Southern Railway.

Act of Congress, approved July 3, 1886, granted a right of way to the Leavenworth Northern and Southern Railway Company to "construct and operate a railroad across and over the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth." This road is owned and operated by the Santa Fe Railway Company. It connects with the main line of the Santa Fe on the south at Holliday, crosses the southwestern part of the reservation and again makes connections with main lines of the Santa Fe at Atchison.

Union Pacific Railway.

Former titles

Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railway.

Leavenworth, Kansas, and Western Railway.

Kansas Central Railway.

In 1871, the Commanding General, Department of Missouri, granted a right of way by license to the Kansas Central Railway Company. This company ran its railroad across the reservation following the general line of Corral or Two Mile Creek. The road was intended to run from Leavenworth to Denver but when a distance of 164 miles to the west had been reached, construction ceased. Ownership of the road passed through the hands of the Leavenworth, Kansas, and Western Railway Company to the Union Pacific Company.

The branch line running along Corral Creek from the spur leading to the U. S. Penitentiary to the western boundary of the reservation was taken up and abandoned in

1935. During the same year the Union Pacific Railway obtained a five year lease to operate the railroad tracks connecting its main line with the government owned track leading into the U. S. Penitentiary.

Leavenworth Coal Company

Under Act of Congress, approved July 20, 1868, the Leavenworth Coal Company was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land in the southeastern corner of the reservation.

This land is now owned by the Abernathy Furniture Company.

Metropolitan Avenue

By Act of Congress, approved July 27, 1868, a strip of land 100 feet in width along the southern boundary of the reservation in the State of Kansas, extending from the Missouri River to the western boundary thereof, was set aside for the perpetual and exclusive use of a public road. Title to and jurisdiction over this road is retained by the United States.

On October 4, 1927, the War Department transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of Agriculture this 100-foot strip of land, extending from Grant Avenue east along Metropolitan Avenue to Second Street, City of Leavenworth.

Terminal Facilities

The Government constructed and owns its own terminals within the Post. The terminal tracks were placed to run originally from the vicinity of the mouth of Two Mile Creek along the Missouri Pacific tracks to a point known as Normoyle Junction, where the tracks divert to the several storehouses. The terminal tracks are now in operation from Normoyle Junction and all freight is temporarily handled by the Missouri Pacific Railway and placed upon the storehouse tracks within the post where it is handled by a Government owned freight engine.

Rapid Transit Facilities

In Act of Congress, approved September 10, 1888, a right of way and authority to construct a depot, necessary side tracks, turntables, etc., was granted to the Leaven-

worth Rapid Transit Railway Company. Prior to that time, transportation between Leavenworth and the post was for the most part by means of a bus line. In 1894, the Kansas City-Leavenworth Railway Company purchased the rapid transit which had now been electrified. In 1900, the route of the road was changed from its original location along the river to the line it now follows along Grant Avenue. Ownership now rests in the Kansas City Western Railway Company.

This street car line was abandoned in 1933. The Kansas City, Leavenworth and Western Transportation Company now operates a motor bus service.

Water Supply

Prior to 1865, the Post was supplied with water by the water wagon system, the water wagon making frequent trips between the Missouri River and the water barrels at the barracks and quarters. In 1865, a pumping station was erected on the river bank and water was pumped into a large tank just southeast of Pope Hall. Distribution from tank to water barrels continued to be by water wagon. In 1883, by contract with the Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth Water Company, water was piped into the post. In the same year a modern sewerage system was installed.

Pursuant to Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1889, the Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth Water Company leased a tract containing about 9.75 acres, on the southeastern portion of the Reservation, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining thereon a reservoir. On April 28, 1922, pursuant to Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1922, this reservoir tract was leased to the City of Leavenworth for the purpose of constructing and maintaining thereon a reservoir.

Fort Leavenworth now has its own water supply system. Five wells were drilled in the flats, only three of which are now being used. The water treatment plant is one of the most modern in the United States. A new reservoir was constructed on Sheridan Ridge, about a quarter of a mile southeast of the old reservoir. The water mains and fire hydrants were practically renewed and many other improvements made through the system. The system was completed and put into operation during 1935.

Cities Service Gas Company

On June 25, 1928, the Cities Service Company was granted an easement for right of way for a gas line across

the reservation. On August 5, 1930, this company was granted an easement for fifty years for right of way for a 2-inch gas pipe and a 6-inch lateral gas pipe line for the purpose of supplying gas to the U. S. Penitentiary.

APPENDIX P

REVOCABLE LICENSES

Revocable licenses pertaining to the Fort Leavenworth reservation are listed in *Military Reservations, National Cemeteries, and Military Parks, J.A.G.D., Edition of 1916*, page 135. The following revocable licenses are of special interest:

June 17, 1863, the Leavenworth City Railway Company to cross the reservation.

February 9, 1886, the Grant Monument Association to erect monument on reservation.

July 27, 1889, to Louis M. Fink, Bishop of Leavenworth, to erect church and school building on tract of land 200 feet square set apart for that purpose.

February 15, 1898, to members of the Officers Mess to light the mess building by electricity and for this purpose to place a line of poles on the reservation.

August 25, 1900, to the Kansas City-Leavenworth Railway Company to construct and operate a line of electric railroad across the reservation, with permission to install a Y and a waiting room.

February 28, 1901, to the Postal Telegraph Cable Company to erect and maintain a line across the Fort Leavenworth timber reserve in Missouri.

April 8, 1901, to Peoples Telephone Company to extend its lines across the reservation on the east side of the Missouri River to the highway leading to Platte City, Missouri.

July 12, 1901, to Leavenworth, Kansas and Western Railway Company to lay a spur from its main track on the military reservation to the line of the new Penitentiary grounds.

October 1, 1901, to the Postal Telegraph Cable Company to construct a telegraph line along the southern boundary of the reservation.

October 27, 1905 (under Act of May 31, 1902) to the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. for building on the reservation.

- July 10, 1907, to the Army National Bank to occupy space in the post headquarters building. Occupation of additional space approved July 20, 1908.
- March 5, 1908, to Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, and Hancock Lodge No. 311, A.F. and A.M., to occupy rooms in "Quartermaster's Building No. 102" for lodge purposes.
- August 29, 1908, to Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company to occupy a room in the administration building.
- October 11, 1907, to Leavenworth, Kansas, and Western Railway Company to construct, operate, and maintain an additional track on the reservation.
- November 9, 1909, to the Rock Island Lines to construct spur track on the reservation.
- December 22, 1910, to Department of Justice to construct railroad tracks of the Federal penitentiary across the reservation.
- June 26, 1913, to the Peoples Home Telephone Company to occupy space in the college building.
- May 9, 1916, to the Department of Justice to use approximately 50 acres immediately north of the United States Penitentiary for farming purposes.
- December 28, 1916, to Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to place an historical bronze tablet on the old stone wall of the original Fort Leavenworth.
- July 25, 1918, to Knights of Columbus to erect and maintain a temporary building on the reservation.
- October 31, 1921, to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company to install, operate, and maintain five telephone pay stations on the reservation.
- February 24, 1922, to the Department of Justice to use a certain tract of land for agricultural and grazing purposes.
- March 21, 1923, to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company to operate and maintain two metallic telephone toll circuits on the Government electric light poles.
- April 26, 1926, to the Department of Justice to install an electric light circuit to connect with the prison farm in Missouri.
- June 15, 1926, to the Abernathy Furniture Company to connect with the government sewer.
- December 22, 1926, to the Army National Bank to construct a vault.
- January 18, 1927, to the State of Kansas, permission to extend and maintain a highway across the reservation over Government Hill.
- June 2, 1927, to a group of telephone companies (succeeding that of October 31, 1921) to install and maintain coin box telephone instruments and booths as author-

- ized by the commanding officers of all military reservations.
- June 18, 1927, to the Department of Justice to install a 2-inch water pipe line to connect with the 6-inch line on Sherman Avenue.
- September 14, 1929, to the Department of Justice, a lease for five years of the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks; now renewed from year to year to include June 30, 1938.
- October 17, 1930, to the State of Kansas, permission to extend and maintain a road from the west exit of the Fort Leavenworth bridge to the intersection of Grant Avenue and thence along Grant Avenue to Metropolitan Avenue. Now part of Kansas State Highway No. 92. It was constructed by the State of Kansas in 1931-1932.
- January 18, 1932, to the Postal Telegraph Cable Company to operate and maintain for five years, a line between Grant Avenue and the west bank of the Missouri River.
- February 9, 1933, Perfection Lodge No. 1, A.F. and A.M., to the United States, relinquishment of all rights granted, March 5, 1908.
- February 18, 1933, to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Western Transportation Company to operate a motor bus service line for five years.
- February 28, 1933, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, successors to the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company and the Peoples Home Telephone Company relinquished all rights use of space in the college building granted August 29, 1908 and June 26, 1913, respectively.
- May 8, 1933, the Knights of Columbus to the United States, a quitclaim for the building erected July 25, 1918. This building is now the 10th Cavalry Club.
- January 2, 1934, the Missouri Pacific Railway to the United States, permission to install and use one 2½-inch wrought iron gasoline pipe line across the main track to Sherman Field.
- November 10, 1934, the Missouri Pacific Railway to the United States, permission to construct, maintain, and operate a line of 21-inch cast iron pipe for conveying drainage and a line of 16-inch cast iron pipe for conveying water under the main track, for the use of the new Water Supply Plant.
- November 15, 1934, the Missouri Pacific Railway to the United States, permission to construct and use a private roadway across their right of way.
- November 17, 1934, the Missouri Pacific Railway to the United States permission to construct, maintain, and operate two 2300 volt Parkway cables and one 220 volt

- conduit under the main track and track No. 2 in connection with the new Water Supply Plant.
- January 18, 1935, to the Western Union Telegraph Company to operate and maintain for five years a line from the Missouri Pacific right of way to Wagner Hall, thence to the Radio Receiver Station on McClellan Avenue.
- April 29, 1935, to the Union Pacific Railway to operate for five years the railroad tracks connecting its main line with government owned track leading into the U. S. Penitentiary.
- June 30, 1936, Hancock Lodge No. 311, A.F. and A.M., to the United States, relinquishment of all rights granted March 5, 1908.

APPENDIX Q

LAW AUTHORIZING ERECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF BOUGHTON MEMORIAL

Extract from the Appropriation Bill for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920. Boughton Memorial Association: That the Boughton Memorial Association, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and is hereby, authorized to erect and maintain a suitable building, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, in and upon the United States military reservation of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the plans of such building to be first approved and to be constructed in such location as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War: Provided, That the use of such portion of the ground floor of said building as may be necessary shall be given to Post Office Department of the United States, free of charge, for the post office service of the reservation.

APPENDIX R

COAT OF ARMS OF THE COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL

An official crest for The General Service Schools was adopted by the Academic Board of the schools in June, 1907. It was approved by the War Department and continued in use until 1925 when it was slightly changed by the War Department. As originally designed and adopted,

the crest followed quite closely the coat of arms of the Leavenworth family of which General Henry Leavenworth was a distinguished member.

The following letter dated June 6, 1925, from the Office of the Quartermaster General describes the coat of arms of the school:

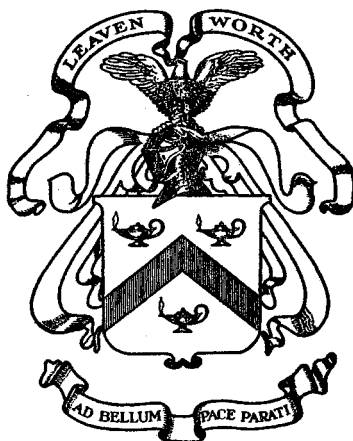
1. By direction of the Adjutant General there is furnished herewith the following blazonry and description of the coat of arms for The General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as approved by the Secretary of War; also color drawing of the coat of arms:

Blazonry

Shield: Argent, a chevron azure between three lamps of the like flamed proper.

Crest: On a wreath of the colors (argent and azure), an eagle displayed proper in his beak a scroll or bearing the word "Leavenworth" gules.

Motto: Ad bellum pace parati (Prepare in peace for war).



Description

This design has been used by the Fort Leavenworth School for many years.

The chevron is indicative of the martial character of the schools and the three lamps symbolize study and learning and also typify the three part army, the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves.

The eagle crest is the National emblem and as perched with wings extended is indicative of alertness. It is in appearance much like the eagle which surmounts the sally porte of the main school building, the scroll in his beak carries the word "Leavenworth" the site of The Command and General Staff School.

The helmet is the helmet of a gentleman or esquire. The red mantling with the colors of the shield completes the National Colors.

APPENDIX S

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT DATES CONNECTED
WITH THE HISTORY OF THE COMMAND AND
GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL

- 1881—In G.O. No. 42, A.G.O., May 7, 1881, General W. T. Sherman, commanding the United States Army, directed that "as soon as the requisite number of troops can be assembled at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the Commanding General, Department of Missouri, established a school of application for infantry and cavalry."
- 1882—G.O. No. 8, A.G.O., Jan. 6, 1882, established the School of Application for Cavalry and Infantry.
- 1883—The first class was graduated, and thereafter until and including the year 1897, a class was graduated every second year. The class which started in September of 1897 was relieved in April, 1898, for duty with troops, on account of the Spanish-American War.
- 1886—G.O. No. 39, A.G.O., June 22, 1886, changed the name of the school to the United States Infantry and Cavalry School.
- 1888—G.O. No. 17, A.G.O., Feb. 21, 1890, provided for the designation as "Honor Graduates" of the "three officers of the graduating class who shall have most distinguished themselves by general proficiency in the prescribed courses of study."
The order also provided for a similar designation of officers in classes previously graduated.
- 1890—On October 20, 1890, the school transferred from the Headquarters Building on the southwest corner of Sumner Place to the main building of the former Ordnance Arsenal (now Sherman Hall) which had been vacated by the Headquarters of the Department of Missouri when the latter moved to St. Louis.
- 1893—G.O. No. 57, A.G.O., July 12, 1893, directed that the number of honor graduates designated in any particular class be not less than three nor more than five.
- 1898-1902—The operation of the school was suspended on account of the Spanish-American War.
- 1902—G.O. No. 89, A.G.O., August 1, 1902, published a program of instruction for the reopened school which was designated, the General Service and Staff College. A one-year course was prescribed. The school continued during 1903 with a one-year course.
- 1904—G.O. No. 115, W.D., June 27, 1904, directed the reorganization of the school on a two-year basis, desig-

- nating the first year as the Infantry and Cavalry School and the second year as the Staff College.
- 1904—January 11, 1904, the school separated from the post.
- 1904—The Army Signal School was established.
- 1905—In G.O. No. 140, W.D., Aug. 19, 1905, the basic school (first year) was designated the United States Infantry and Cavalry School.
- 1907—In G.O. No. 211, W.D., October 15, 1907, the basic school was designated as the Army School of the Line.
- 1908—A merger of the officers' schools at Fort Leavenworth, comprising the Army School of the Line, the Staff College, and the Army Signal School was designated as The Army Service Schools.
- 1910—The Army Field Engineer School was established.
- 1916—The Army Field Engineer School was discontinued as part of the Army Service Schools.
- 1917-1919—The operation of the schools was suspended on account of the World War.
- 1917—In July, 1917, the post of Fort Leavenworth and The Army Service Schools were merged into a single command.
- 1919—Under the provisions of G.O. No. 112, W.D., Sept. 25, 1919, the schools were reopened after the World War. These schools included the School of the Line and the General Staff School.
- 1919—The Army Signal School was discontinued as part of the General Staff School.
- 1922—The Command and General Staff Correspondence School was established.
- 1922—The Army School of the Line and the General Staff School were discontinued, and The General Service Schools was established in their stead. Part of the work covered in the General Staff School was transferred to the Army War College and part to The General Service Schools.
- 1922—On July 1, 1922, the former Post Headquarters Office of Record was consolidated with that of the Headquarters of The General Service Schools, although the two offices had been under the commandant of the schools since July 1917.
- 1924—The Special Command and General Staff Course for Officers of the National Guard and Organized Reserves was established.
- 1924—The Chaplains' School was transferred to Fort Leavenworth but was not made part of The General Service Schools.
- 1927—Under the provisions of G.O. No. 11, July 27, 1927, the practice of designating members of The General Service Schools who successfully completed the course

of instruction as "Honor Graduates," "Distinguished Graduates," and "Graduates" was discontinued. This order directed that each member of the class who successfully completed the course of instruction be designated as "Graduate."

1927—In December, 1927, the length of the course of instruction at The General Service Schools was changed from one year to two years. This change was made effective beginning with the school year 1928-1929.

1929—Pursuant to directions contained in the third indorsement A.G.O., dated May 1, 1929 [A.G. 352 (8-23-29) Pub.] the designation of these schools was changed from The General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to The Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the designation of the Command and General Staff Correspondence School was changed to the Command and General Staff Extension Course.

1935—Letter A.G.O., dated January 2, 1935 [A.G. 352.01 (12-24-34) Misc.C.] changed the length of the course of instruction at The Command and General Staff School from two years to one year, beginning with the school year 1935-1936.

APPENDIX T

OFFICERS AFTER WHOM PERMANENT POST FEATURES HAVE BEEN NAMED

Street Names

Augur—AUGUR AVENUE—In honor of Brigadier General Christopher C. Augur, U. S. A., who served in the Mexican War, Indian campaigns, and the Civil War.

Buford—BUFORD AVENUE—In honor of Major General John Buford, U. S. A., who served in the Indian campaigns and the Civil War.

Crook—CROOK AVENUE—In honor of Major General George Crook, U. S. A., who served in the Indian campaigns and in the Civil War.

Custer—CUSTER AVENUE—In honor of Major General George A. Custer, U. S. A., who served in the Civil War. Killed in action with Sioux Indians at Little Big Horn, Montana, June 25, 1876.

Doniphan—DONIPHAN AVENUE—In honor of Colonel Stephen W. Doniphan, U. S. Vol., who commanded the 1st Missouri Volunteers as part of General S. W. Kearney's command during the Mexican War and who led "Doniphan's Expedition in Mexico."

Gibbon—GIBBON AVENUE—In honor of Major General John Gibbon, U. S. A. Served in the Indian campaigns and in the Civil War.

Grant—GRANT AVENUE—In honor of General Ulysses S. Grant, Commander in Chief of the United States Army during the Civil War.

Hastings—HASTINGS ROAD—In honor of Virginia Marsh Hastings, daughter of Captain Albert J. Hastings, F.A., a member of the Sunflower Troop, Girl Scouts, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at the time of her death, January 10, 1936.

Kearney—KEARNEY AVENUE—In honor of Major General Stephen W. Kearney, U. S. A., who served in the War of 1812, and in the Mexican War. He led the Army of the West from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, New Mexico, during the Mexican War.

McClellan—MCCLELLAN AVENUE—In honor of Major General George B. McClellan, U. S. A., who served in the Mexican War and in the Civil War.

McDowell—MCDOWELL AVENUE—In honor of Major General Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., who served in the Mexican War and in the Civil War.

McPherson—MCPHERSON AVENUE—In honor of Major General James B. McPherson, U. S. A., who served in the Civil War.

Meade—MEADE AVENUE—In honor of Major General George G. Meade, U. S. A., who served in the Mexican War and in the Civil War.

Pope—POPE AVENUE—In honor of Major General John Pope, U. S. A., who served in the Mexican and Civil Wars and who as Commander of the Department of Missouri in 1881 greatly assisted in establishing the Cavalry and Infantry School.

Reynolds—REYNOLDS AVENUE—In honor of Colonel John F. Reynolds, who served in the war with Mexico, Indian campaigns, and the Civil War.

Riley—RILEY AVENUE—In honor of Major General Bennett Riley, U. S. A., who as Captain, 6th Infantry was the second commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, from 1829 to 1830, and who subsequently commanded during the years 1833 and 1834.

Scott—SCOTT AVENUE—In honor of Major General Winfield Scott, U. S. A., who served in the War of 1812 and

who commanded the United States Army in the Mexican War.

Sedgwick—SEDGWICK AVENUE—In honor of Major General John Sedgwick, who served in the Mexican War, Indian campaigns, and the Civil War.

Sherman—SHERMAN AVENUE—In honor of Major General William T. Sherman, U. S. A., who served in the Mexican War and the Civil War and who in 1881, as Commanding General of the Army, directed the establishment of the Cavalry and Infantry School.

Sheridan—SHERIDAN DRIVE—In honor of Major General Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A., who served in the Indian campaigns and in the Civil War.

Sumner—SUMNER PLACE—In honor of Major General Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. A., who served in the Mexican War, Indian campaigns, and the Civil War.

Thomas—THOMAS AVENUE—In honor of Major General George H. Thomas, U. S. A., who served in the Mexican War, the Indian campaigns, and the Civil War.

Upton—UPTON AVENUE—In honor of Major General Emory Upton, U. S. A., who served in the Civil War, and who through his writings contributed much to military education.

Wint—WINT AVENUE—In honor of Brigadier General Theodore J. Wint, U. S. A., who served in the Civil War.

Building Names

Bell—BELL APARTMENTS, Nos. 410, 420, 430, 440 and 450 Kearney Avenue—In honor of Major General J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., the founder of the modern method of instruction in the American Army.

Boughton—BOUGHTON MEMORIAL, Kearney Avenue—Named by Hancock Lodge No. 311, A.F. and A.M., in honor of Colonel Daniel H. Boughton, 10th Cavalry, who during the period 1904-1908 served successively as Senior Instructor in the Department of Law and Military Art and as Assistant Commandant at The General Service Schools. He died at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in 1914.

Boyd—BOYD HALL, No. 324, Kearney Avenue—In honor of Captain Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cavalry, Class of 1916, Army Staff College, killed in action June 21, 1916, at Carrizal, Mexico.

Craig—CRAIG HALL, No. 520 Kearney Avenue—In honor of Lieutenant Colonel John M. Craig, U. S. A., Class of 1904, Infantry and Cavalry School; killed in action July 21, 1918, in France.

Davis—DAVIS HALL, No. 510, Kearney Avenue—In honor of Colonel William D. Davis, U. S. A., Class of 1916, Army School of the Line; killed in action November 1, 1918, in France.

Dickinson—DICKINSON HALL, No. 613, McClellan Avenue—In honor of First Lieutenant Walter M. Dickinson, 17th Infantry. Class of 1885, Infantry and Cavalry School; died July 2, 1898, of wounds received in action at El Caney, Santiago, Cuba.

Fuller—FULLER HALL, No. 119, Augur Avenue—In honor of Colonel Ezra Bond Fuller, U. S. Army, who loyally and gallantly served his country for fifty-seven years and devoted the last nineteen years of his life to the development and improvement of Fort Leavenworth.

Grant—GRANT HALL, No. 52, Sherman Avenue—In honor of General Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the United States Army during the Civil War.

Gregg—GREGG HALL, No. 315, Pope Avenue—In honor of Captain John C. Gregg, 4th Infantry, Class of 1897, Infantry and Cavalry School; killed in action March 31, 1899, near Mariquina, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

James—JAMES HALL, No. 317, Pope Avenue—In honor of First Lieutenant John F. James, 8th Infantry, Class of 1904, Infantry and Cavalry School; killed in action August 9, 1906, near Julita, Leyte, Philippine Islands.

Mann—MANN HALL, No. 321, Pope Avenue—In honor of First Lieutenant James D. Mann, 7th Cavalry, Class of 1885, Infantry and Cavalry School; died January 15, 1891, of wounds received in action with hostile Indians near White Clay Creek, South Dakota.

Maxey—MAXEY HALL, No. 323, Pope Avenue—In honor of Lieutenant Colonel Robert J. Maxey, U. S. A., Class of 1915, Army Staff College; killed in action May 28, 1918, in France.

Michie—MICHIE HALL, No. 325, Pope Avenue—In honor of First Lieutenant Dennis M. Michie, 17th Infantry, Class of 1898, Infantry and Cavalry School; killed in action July 1, 1898, at San Juan, Santiago, Cuba.

Mitchell—MITCHELL HALL, No. 330, Doniphan Avenue—In honor of Captain David D. Mitchell, 15th Infantry, Class of 1883, Infantry and Cavalry School; killed in action September 17, 1900, at Mavitac, near Sinaloan, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

McGrath—MCGRATH HALL, No. 319, Pope Avenue—In honor of Captain Hugh J. McGrath, 4th Cavalry, Class of 1887, Infantry and Cavalry School; died November 7, 1899, of wounds received in action at Noveleta, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Neary—NEARY HALL, No. 326, Doniphan Avenue—In honor of First Lieutenant William C. Neary, 4th Infantry, Class of 1891, Infantry and Cavalry School; died July 9, 1898, of wounds received in action at El Caney, Santiago, Cuba.

Otis—OTIS HALL, Kearney Avenue—In honor of Major General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., who served with distinction in the Civil War and in the Spanish-American War. He was the first commandant of the Cavalry and Infantry School.

Pope—POPE HALL, Corner Scott and McPherson Avenues—In honor of Lieutenant Colonel James W. Pope, Q.M.C., who served as commandant of the United States Disciplinary Barracks from 1888 to 1906 and who built Pope Hall with prison labor.

Pike—PIKE HALL, No. 324, Doniphan Avenue—In honor of Lieutenant Colonel Emory J. Pike, U. S. A., Class of 1915, Army Staff College, killed in action September 16, 1918, in France.

Root—ROOT HALL, corner McClellan and Kearney Avenues—In honor of Elihu Root, Secretary of War during the period 1899-1904, who gave much initiative and support to the reorganization of the General Service Schools after the Spanish-American War.

Schenck—SCHENCK HALL, No. 322, Doniphan Avenue—In honor of First Lieutenant William T. Schenck, 25th Infantry, Class of 1899, Infantry and Cavalry School; killed in action January 29, 1900, near Subig, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Sherman—SHERMAN HALL, No. 52, Sherman Avenue—In honor of Major General William T. Sherman, U. S. A., who served in the Mexican War and in the Civil War. As Commanding General of the Army in 1881, he directed the establishment of the Cavalry and Infantry School.

Sheridan—SHERIDAN HALL, No. 52, Sherman Avenue—In honor of Major General Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A., who served with distinction in the Civil War. As Commander of the Division of Missouri, in 1881 he gave considerable assistance to the establishment of the Cavalry and Infantry School.

Schofield—SCHOFIELD HALL, No. 627-633, McClellan Avenue—In honor of Major General John M. Schofield, U. S. A., who served with distinction in the Civil War.

Sigerfoos—SIGERFOOS HALL, No. 320, Doniphan Avenue—In honor of Brigadier General Edward Sigerfoos, U. S. A., Class of 1895, Infantry and Cavalry School; died October 7, 1918, of wounds received in action in France.

Smith, H. A.—H. A. SMITH HALL, No. 318, Doniphan Avenue—In honor of Colonel Hamilton A. Smith, U. S. A., Class of 1912, Army Staff College; killed in action July 22, 1918, in France.

Smith, W. H.—W. H. SMITH HALL, No. 316, Doniphan Avenue—In honor of First Lieutenant William H. Smith, 10th Cavalry, Class of 1897, Infantry and Cavalry School, killed in action July 1, 1898, at San Juan, Santiago, Cuba.

Stotsenburg—STOTSENBURG HALL, No. 101, Meade Avenue—In honor of Captain John M. Stotsenburg, 6th Cavalry, Class of 1897, Infantry and Cavalry School; killed in action April 23, 1899, at Quinua, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Wagner—WAGNER HALL, No. 52, Sherman Avenue—In honor of Colonel Arthur L. Wagner, U. S. A., who as an instructor at Fort Leavenworth and as an author of military texts laid the foundation during the period 1891-1894 for a marked increase in instruction efficiency in the Army.

Names of other Features

Biddle—BIDDLE BOULEVARD—In honor of William I. Biddle, Warden of the Federal Penitentiary, who built the boulevard and who generously cooperated with the Post.

Blunt—BLUNTVILLE, U. S. D. B. area—In honor of Brigadier General Asa P. Blunt, U. S. A., Commandant of the United States Disciplinary Barracks during the period of 1877-1888.

Cody—CODY FIELD, north third of the Race Track Pasture, lying north of the middle branch of Corral Creek—In honor of William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) who spent the major part of his boyhood days in and near Fort Leavenworth and who served under Generals W. T. Sherman, P. H. Sheridan, W. Merritt, and others who were engaged in redeeming the West from savagery.

Merritt—MERRITT LAKE, Grant Avenue—In honor of Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., Commandant of Fort Leavenworth, who planned this lake and other post improvements.

Miles—MILES POINT, high ground along Sheridan Drive in the vicinity of the reservoir—In honor of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., who served in the Civil War, in the Indian campaigns, and in the Spanish-American War.

Sheridan—SHERIDAN DRIVE—In honor of Major General Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, who served in the Indian campaigns and in the Civil War.

Sherman—SHERMAN FIELD, flying field at Fort Leavenworth—In honor of Major William C. Sherman, Air Corps,

who died in 1927, while on duty as Air Corps Instructor at The General Service Schools.

Smith—SMITH LAKE, Grant Avenue—In honor of Major General Harry A. Smith, U. S. A., Commandant of Fort Leavenworth, under whose direction the lake was constructed.

APPENDIX U

DATA CONCERNING BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH

(Building numbers and references are to "Diagram of Streets and Buildings of Fort Leavenworth, 1937," in pocket; those in parenthesis are the old historical numbers.)

No. 1—Scott Avenue (No. 1)

Residence of the Commanding Officer of Fort Leavenworth. It was constructed about 1861 as a residence for the Commandant of the Ordnance Arsenal. The original house has undergone considerable reconstruction. During various periods the house has been occupied officially as follows:

Arsenal commanders	1861-1874
Department commanders	1874-1890
Post commanders (also commanding school)	1890-1903
School commanders (post under separate command 1904-1917)	1903-1917
Post commanders (also commanding school)	1917-date

No. 605—Scott Avenue (No. 2)

One of a group of three houses, No. 605—Scott, No. 220—Pope, No. 612—Grant, built in 1883 as residences for officers on the staff of Major General John Pope, commander of the Department of the Missouri at the time, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

Private School on Scott Avenue

Just south of No. 605—Scott Avenue, a small frame house, built by Post Sutler Goodfellow, stood for many years. After purchasing the house, the War Department permitted the Misses Goodfellow, daughters of the former sutler, to reside, and here they maintained a private school for officers' children. The house was torn down in 1917.

No. 220—Pope Avenue (No. 3)

Built in 1883 as a residence for a Department staff officer.

No. 612—Grant Avenue (No. 4)

Built in 1883 as a residence for a Department staff officer.

No. 611—Scott Avenue (No. 5)

This dignified old colonial house is one of the landmarks of the post. It was built of logs about the year 1841. It has been enlarged and added to at various times, and part of the old log structure still exists, concealed in the walls and partitions. For many years it was one and one-half stories high. Here during the period 1841-1862 lived the popular and influential post sutler, Hiram Rich, and here the first governor of Kansas took his meals with Mr. Rich during the short period that Fort Leavenworth was the territorial capital. The house has been occupied during various periods as follows:

Post sutler	1841-1862
Department commanders	1862-1874
Post commanders	1904-1912

No. 624—Scott Avenue (No. 6)

Built in 1870 as a residence for a Department staff officer. It replaced a small one-story structure.

No. 620—Scott Avenue (No. 7)

Built in 1865 as a residence for a Department staff officer. Replaced a small one-story structure.

*(Former No. 8—Scott Avenue)**Old Post Office*

Just north of No. 612—Scott Avenue, stood for many years a one-story building, originally built of logs, and later added to and covered with clapboards. This building was constructed about 1835. In 1840 the post chaplain lived here, and at later periods the building was used as quarters for staff officers and for aides to Department commanders. In 1909 the building became the post office and it continued as such until 1923, when it was torn down, the post office being removed to Boughton Memorial.

No. 610-612—Scott Avenue (No. 9)

Brick double set of officers' quarters built in 1893 for Department staff officers.

No. 10—Sherman Avenue

No. 10 was a frame set of officers' quarters which for many years stood on the present site of Wagner Hall.

No. 403-405—Sherman Avenue (No. 11)

Brick double set of officers' quarters constructed in 1893 for Department staff officers.

No. 32-34—Sumner Place (No. 12)

This frame double set of officers' quarters is one of three similar sets (No. 32-34—Sumner, No. 755-757 and 751-753 Scott) which were built in 1894. On this site, in 1855, a "Syracuse House" was constructed similar to No. 4-6 and 8-10 on the east side of Sumner Place. This house was destroyed by fire in 1890.

No. 28-30—Sumner Place (No. 13)

Brick double set of officers' quarters built in 1894. It replaced two small log houses. (Nos. 28-30—Sumner) covered over with clapboards. These log houses were the oldest buildings in the post having been constructed in 1828. In one of these lived Indian Commissioner Dougherty.

No. 602-604—Scott Avenue (No. 14)

Double set of officers' quarters built in 1894. It took the historical number 14 when No. 14—Sumner Place was torn down.

No. 24 and No. 26—Sumner Place (Nos. 15 and 16)

These distinctive houses of colonial type were built in 1871 for field officers.

No. 20-22—Sumner Place (No. 17)

This brick house of colonial type is one of the oldest and most interesting in the post. It was built about 1840 as a residence for the post commander. It was considered to be a very fine house at the time and well suited to the entertainment of the many distinguished guests who visited the post commander. It was occupied by post commanders until 1890 when No. 1—Scott Avenue was vacated by the Department commander and was at once occupied by the post commander. In 1881, during occupancy by Colonel E. T. Otis, an addition was built.

No. 16-18—Sumner Place (No. 18)

This brick double set of officers' quarters was built about 1886. It replaced two sets of log quarters covered with clapboards, similar in type to those torn down when No. 32-34—Sumner Place was built.

No. 12-14—Sumner Place (No. 19)

This building was constructed about 1834. It is now the oldest building in the post. The floor joists and some of the partitions are hewn logs. The original building was constructed of stone. In 1879 a brick extension was made to the north, and later the entire building was stuccoed. The first governor of Kansas, Andrew J. Reeder, lived in this building in 1854. Some old residents know this building as "The Rookery."

Old Assembly Hall

Just northeast of No. 12-4—Sumner Place for many years was located a one-story brick and stone building with a wide porch around it. The building served as an assembly hall, also a school building and a post chapel. In this building the first territorial Governor, Andrew J. Reeder, maintained his offices from October 7 to November 24, 1854, when the capital was moved to Shawnee Mission. This building, therefore, was the first capital of Kansas.

No. 4-6 and No. 8-10—Sumner Place (Nos. 20 and 21)

These interesting double sets of officers' quarters were originally known as the "Syracuse Houses." They received their name because in 1855, the Post Commander, Colonel E. V. Sumner, while visiting in Syracuse, New York, engaged Mr. E. V. Carr to bring a party of construction workmen from Syracuse to Fort Leavenworth to build a number of quarters, barracks, and stables. These two quarters were constructed at the time, also a double set at the northwest corner of Sumner Place, which set was destroyed by fire in 1890. Each set was intended to house four captains. After Mr. Carr had completed this contract, he opened up an architect's office in Leavenworth. He planned many buildings in Leavenworth and in various parts of Kansas. He supervised the construction of the arsenal buildings at the post.

*Former Thomas Hall and McPherson Hall
Sumner Place*

In 1834 two brick barracks were built on the east side of Sumner Place to house the 1st Dragoons. McPherson Hall was to the south and the old stone wall abutted against

it. When the troops vacated the buildings they were made into officers' quarters and in 1881 were occupied by student officers. For a number of years prior to 1881, McPherson Hall was occupied as offices by Department Headquarters. At one time the Post Office was in the south end of this building. The buildings were torn down in 1903.

Historic Stone Wall—Kearney Avenue

When in 1827, Colonel Leavenworth's men made their first temporary camp of tents and huts on the present site of Sumner Place, they threw up a rough stone wall on a commanding knoll on the south face of the camp as a protection against possible Indian attack. This eventually developed into the loop-holed stone wall in rear of the blockhouse which was near the present site of Grant Monument. Percival Low mentions the blockhouse and the loop-holed wall in his description of the post in 1849. When in 1903, McPherson Hall was torn down, it was suggested that the old wall also be destroyed, but through the efforts of the Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter of the D. A. R. of Leavenworth the wall was restored and a suitable bronze marker placed upon it. At the east end of the wall, a stone pier of a gate remains, and back of the wall two piers of an extension to McPherson Hall.

Nos. 540 to 548—Kearney Avenue (Nos. 23 to 36)

These five one-story brick buildings were built in 1884 as quarters for junior officers. At present they are occupied by married noncommissioned officers. Nos. 546 and 548 were originally on the south side of Kearney Avenue and faced east.

*Nos. 626-628 and 630-632—Thomas Avenue
(Nos. 37 and 38)*

Brick double sets of officers' quarters built in 1889. In 1926, No. 632 served as quarters for hospital nurses. On the site of No. 626-628, in 1877, there was a small parochial school belonging to the Catholic Church, and just east of the school building was the first Catholic Church built in the post.

Nos. 620 to 624—Thomas Avenue (Nos. 39 to 41)

These three one-story brick buildings were built in 1889 as quarters for junior officers. They are now occupied by married warrant officers.

No. 42—McClellan Avenue
(The Officer's Club)

This building was built as officers' quarters in 1886 but the Officer's Club of the post was permitted to occupy it. In 1904 an addition to the building was constructed.

No. 627-633—McClellan Avenue (No. 43)
(Schofield Hall)

Schofield Hall was built in 1892 as quarters for bachelor officers. This was the site of the old stone guard house, demolished in 1891. In this vicinity an old log guard house preceded the stone one. When in 1886, a new guard house was built at the northwest corner of McClellan and McPherson Avenues, the Engineer Department of the Cavalry and Infantry School occupied the former guard house.

No. 44—Kearney Avenue

This building was constructed in 1881 for use as post headquarters, however it was not used as such, because in the same year the Cavalry and Infantry School was established at the fort and was permitted to install itself in the building. When in 1890, the school was moved to the present Sherman Hall, the building was used as post headquarters for the first time.

In this vicinity in 1849 stood a two-story building with porches all around used as bachelor quarters and mess and affectionately termed "Bedlam."

During the period immediately following the Civil War, the post flag staff was at this corner of the "Main Parade."

At present the building is occupied by the Army National Bank and the office of the Finance Officer.

No. 410-450—Kearney Avenue (No. 45)
(Engineer Hall)

This building was constructed in 1882-1883. Originally it was a two-story barracks built to house a small regiment of infantry. The central section of three stories was intended for the band. Post headquarters was located in this central section from 1882 to 1890. These barracks were occupied later by engineer troops and came to be identified with the engineers. In 1902 the entire building was raised to three stories. In 1910 an addition was built. In 1921 it was remodeled into apartments for married officers. Because of the considerable population it now holds it has been informally termed the "Beehive."

Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50—McClellan Avenue

Brick barracks No. 46 was built in 1882 to replace a frame barrack building which was destroyed by fire in 1881. The other buildings were built in 1889 as cavalry barracks. The original buildings constructed on this line soon after the post was founded were small one-story houses for non-commissioned officers and civilian employees. In 1855 a row of frame barracks was built here. When the present brick barracks were built, the former frame barracks were torn down.

*Former No. 51—Kearney Avenue
(The First Catholic Church)*

In 1871, the first Catholic Church was built on the site which is now just west of Otis Hall.

In 1877 a parochial school was built just west of the church on the southeast corner of Kearney and Thomas Avenues. This school was taught by Sisters from St. Mary's Academy in Leavenworth. In 1904 the school was discontinued and the building was moved away. The Kearney Avenue church was purchased by the Government in 1889. At a later date, the commanding officer of the post permitted the "Army and Navy Union" to hold meetings in the former chapel, and it came to be called "Union Hall." It was torn down in 1924.

*No. 52—Sherman Avenue
(The Command and General Staff School Buildings)*

In 1859 when the Ordnance Arsenal was established at Fort Leavenworth, two rectangular ordnance store houses of substantial brick construction were built on the present site of The Command and General Staff School Buildings. In 1882, the eastern of these two buildings (now Sherman Hall) was remodeled and used as Headquarters of the Department of Missouri. The other building was being used at the time by the Depot Quartermaster as a storehouse. In 1890 when Department Headquarters was moved to St. Louis, the Cavalry and Infantry School moved into the building vacated, and General Sherman gave his personal authority for naming it "Sherman Hall." At this time an extension was made to Sherman Hall. In 1895 the Depot Quartermaster vacated the other building, and the school took it over adding a wing in 1910, called the Engineer School. In 1904, under the administration of the School Commandant, Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell, the buildings were united by a central structure named Grant Hall. In 1916 Wagner Hall was constructed to house the school library.

No. 53—Scott Avenue

This building was built as a Depot Commissary about 1875 when the Military Prison took over the Depot Quartermaster and Commissary building. In 1892 the Depot Commissary moved to Omaha and the building then became the Sales Commissary of the post. During the period, 1905-1909, the garrison was very proud of the modern steam laundry installed in this building. Since 1922, the building has been occupied as a post school for children.

*No. 54—Scott Avenue
(The Post Chapel)*

The post chapel was built in 1878 on the site of the former post sutler's establishment. The chapel was built with stone quarried on the reservation and with prison labor under the direction of Colonel Asa P. Blunt, Commandant of the U. S. Military Prison. The chapel contains many interesting wall tablets in memory of deceased officers of the Army.

No. 613—McClellan Avenue (No. 55)

Built in 1883, it was the second post hospital. When, in 1902, the present post hospital was built, this building became hospital detachment barracks. In 1920 it was remodelled into apartments for officers.

*No. 61—McClellan Avenue
(Service Club)*

This building was constructed during the period 1890-1894 as a general mess for the troops quartered in that vicinity. The general mess was not satisfactory, and company kitchens were later constructed.

The building became the post gymnasium and service club. It also houses the post library. The enlisted men hold their dances and social functions here, the officers making use of the Golf Club for their hops.

No. 304—McPherson Avenue (No. 74)

In 1889, this building was built by the post trader. At this time he vacated a frame building at the southwest corner of McClellan and McPherson Avenues which later was torn down. In No. 304, the post trader's establishment was eventually succeeded by the "post canteen" and later the post exchange. When the post trader system was discontinued, the Government purchased No. 304. It is now used as quartermaster shops.

No. 79—McClellan Avenue

This brick building was built in 1886 for use as a post guard house. At a later date it was used as a Post Quartermaster storehouse. At present it houses the office of the Headquarters of the Military Police.

No. 80—McClellan Avenue

This brick building was built in 1911 for use as office of the Post Commissary. At present it is the office of the Post Quartermaster.

No. 83—Scott Avenue
(Pope Hall)

This building was built during the period 1892-1895 by Captain James W. Pope, Commander of the U. S. Military Prison. The stone was quarried on the reservation and the prison furnished the labor. Since its construction it has served as a recreation and dance hall for officers of the garrison. Since 1904 the Golf Club has generally replaced it for officers' hops. It is equipped with a well appointed stage for the presentation of plays. On this site about 1850, an L shaped brick building with a broad porch around the front was built for an assembly hall. This building was the first capitol of Kansas. It was used for a number of years as a school for post children, and part of it was set aside as a post chapel.

No. 85—McClellan Avenue

This brick building now used as quartermaster shops was built in 1911 for use as office of the Post Quartermaster.

No. 86—McClellan Avenue
(Old Riding Hall)

Built in 1889 as a riding hall.

No. 95—McClellan Avenue

Built in 1890 for use as a fire department. Enlarged in 1910.

No. 203—Meade Avenue (No. 100)

This brick building at the southwest corner of Meade and Gibbon Avenues was built about 1859 as quarters for the Ordnance Detachment. Later it was used as the office of the Depot Quartermaster. In 1915 it was remodeled as quarters for noncommissioned officers.

No. 101—Meade Avenue (No. 102)

Built about 1859 for use as Ordnance workshops. When the Ordnance Arsenal was discontinued it became Depot Quartermaster shops. In 1890 it became Post Quartermaster shops. At a later date it was used as barracks for the White detachment of the General Service Schools. In 1920 it was remodeled into apartments for married officers.

No. 111—Sherman Avenue

This building was constructed about 1859 for use as a magazine pertaining to the Ordnance Arsenal. During this period a number of quarters were built in the vicinity for married noncommissioned officers on duty at the arsenal.

Nos. 142 and 143—Target Range

The post target range was at one time the scene of Department competitions. At that time No. 142 was Range Headquarters and No. 143 was the competitors' mess hall. No. 142 was torn down in 1937.

No. 412—McDowell Avenue (No. 166)

Built about 1859 as office of the Ordnance Arsenal.

*No. 170—McClellan Avenue
(Catholic Church)*

This church named the St. Ignatius Chapel was built by subscription in 1889. At that time the former catholic chapel on Kearney Avenue was purchased by the Government.

Nos. 601 to 631—Grant Avenue (Nos. 184 to 191)

This group of eight brick double sets of officers' quarters was built in 1901 as part of a large building operation undertaken at that time under the supervision of Major Daniel E. McCarty, Constructing Quartermaster, assisted by 1st Lieutenant Robert H. Allen, Infantry.

*Nos. 626-632—McClellan Avenue (No. 197)
(Root Hall)*

Built in 1901 as quarters for bachelor officers.

*Nos. 510, 520, and 530—Kearney Avenue
(Nos. 196, 221, and 226)*

These brick buildings were built in 1902-1903 as barracks for field artillery batteries. In 1921 they were remodeled into officers' quarters.

On this site, about 1879, were built six frame buildings for use as officers' quarters. They were torn down to make room for the brick barracks.

No. 198—Thomas Avenue
(Post Hospital)

The original post hospital was on the site of the officers' club mess. The second post hospital built in 1883 is now the apartment building just southwest of the officers' club. The present post hospital was built during the period 1900-1902. The hospital sergeants' quarters was built in 1910. Additions to the hospital were built in 1906. The woman's ward of the hospital was built in 1910. A double deck runway between the hospital and annex was constructed in 1927. An addition was constructed in 1931-1932, a solarium and passageway in 1935, and a complete new operating room in 1936-1937.

Nos. 206-224—Meade Avenue (Nos. 199-203)

Nos. 210-221—Augur Avenue (Nos. 204-209)

Nos 211-221—Pope Avenue (Nos. 210-212)

This group of fourteen double brick sets of officers' quarters was built in 1903.

No. 415-421—Kearney Avenue (No. 213)
(Otis Hall)

Built as quarters for bachelor officers in 1902-1903.

Nos. 315 to 330—Pope Avenue (Nos. 214-220)

Nos. 316 to 326—Doniphan Avenue (Nos. 228-233)

This group of buildings was constructed in 1902-1903 as barracks for regiment of Infantry. In 1921 the buildings of the group were remodeled into apartments for married officers. These apartments were completely modernized in 1934.

No. 244 (In rear of the Officers' Club)

This brick building was built in 1904-1905 as an officers' mess. On this site was the first post hospital. When the second post hospital was built (No. 613 McClellan Avenue—now apartments) the first hospital was turned to use as a hotel for student officers. Later it was designated as quarters and mess for bachelor officers and was given the name of Hancock Hall.

Nos. 244 and 245—Kearney Avenue (Nos. 245 and 246)

No. 244 was built in 1904-1905 for use as a post subsistence depot.

No. 245 was built in 1904-1905 for use as a post clothing depot.

No. 606-608 Scott Avenue (No. 247)

No. 210-212—Pope Avenue (No. 248)

No. 410 to 516—Grant Avenue (Nos. 249 to 253)

This group of seven brick double sets of officers' quarters was constructed in 1904-1905.

*Nos. 605-7, 609-11, and 623-24—McClellan Avenue
(Nos. 265, 266, and 267)*

These three sets of brick double sets of officers' quarters were built in 1906.

Nos. 209 to 227—Meade Avenue (Nos. 270 to 274)

This group of five brick double sets of officers' quarters was built in 1907.

*No. 275—Pope Avenue
(Post Exchange)*

This building was constructed by the Railway Company as a waiting room. It was later purchased by the Government and used as the post exchange. The north wing in which the Grocery Department is now located was built in 1930. The south wing which contains the Barber Shop, Restaurant, Tailor Shop and Office was constructed in 1937. The Post Exchange Filling Station on McPherson Avenue was built in 1927.

*Nos. 401, 301 to 307 and 201 to 207—Sherman Avenue
(Nos. 281 to 284, and 297 to 299)*

Nos. 2 to 8—Reynolds Avenue (Nos. 300 and 301)

This "Riverside" construction was developed in 1908-9.

No. 286—Sedgwick Avenue

Built in 1910 as barracks for the colored detachment of The General Service Schools, now part of the 10th Cavalry.

Nos. 5 to 35—Wint Avenue (Nos. 287 to 294)

This group of eight brick houses was constructed for and is occupied by noncommissioned officers of The Command and General Staff School.

No. 302—Reynolds Avenue
(New Riding Hall)

This riding hall was constructed in 1908 for use of The Command and General Staff School.

Nos. 606 to 616—McClellan Avenue (Nos. 306 to 308)

These three brick double sets of officers' quarters were built in 1906.

No. 314—Sedgwick Avenue

This building was constructed in 1908 to house the Signal Corps detachment when the Army Signal School was part of The General Service Schools. In 1919, when the Signal School was transferred from the post, this building became barracks for the colored detachment of The General Service Schools. This barracks is now part of the 10th Cavalry.

No. 326—McPherson Avenue

This building was built as a guard house in 1911. Later it became the Quartermaster Sales Store. It is now used as the Post Guard House.

Nos. 358 to 361—Meade Avenue (Nos. 328 and 329)

These apartment buildings were constructed in 1911. They were the first apartment buildings for married officers constructed in the post.

No. 2—Sumner Place (No. 330)

This building was built in 1911 as quarters for the commanding officer of the engineer battalion then stationed in the post.

No. 333—Scott Avenue

This building was built in 1914 for use as a post school.

No. 342—Kearney Avenue
(Boughton Memorial)

This building was dedicated on June 22, 1922, by Hancock Lodge, No. 311, A. F. and A. M., as a memorial to Colonel Daniel H. Boughton, U. S. A. The Fort Leavenworth post office occupies part of the ground floor.

No. 312—Pope Avenue
(Army Y. M. C. A.)

This building was constructed in 1907 with funds contributed by Miss Helen Miller Gould, obtained through the

initiative of Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th Infantry, post chaplain at the time. In 1925 an important addition, containing auditorium, swimming pool, and gymnasium, was added to the building.

Nos. 87 to 90, 193 and 194—McClellan Avenue
(The Old Cavalry Stables)

In 1833 when the 1st Dragoon Regiment was brought to Fort Leavenworth, stables were built along the south side of Sumner Place. Later these were torn down. In 1855, ten frame stables were built under the supervision of Mr. E. T. Carr, on the north end of McClellan Avenue. These stables were destroyed by fire in 1873. The present brick stables in the same location were built in 1893-1895. One building is now used as the Veterinary Hospital, another as the Command and General Staff School Carpenter Shop, and the remainder as Quartermaster Warehouses.

Nos. 315, 317, and 285—Sedgwick Avenue
(10th Cavalry Stables)

These stables were built in 1901 for the horses of The General Service Schools. Upon the transfer of the colored detachment to the 10th Cavalry, they became the 10th Cavalry Stables.

Artillery Stables and Gun Sheds

This group of buildings were erected in 1901. They are now used for storage or garages.

The Golf Club

This building was constructed in 1925 through the agency of the Fort Leavenworth Officers' Club from funds contributed by the members of that club. The building and the golf course have been improved at various times in the same manner.

The Tennis Courts

Developed with funds provided by the Fort Leavenworth Officers' Club.

The Cantonment, Grant Avenue

The cantonment consisted of temporary buildings constructed for use of troops concentrating at Fort Leavenworth during the World War. Practically all the old cantonment buildings have been torn down and a fine camp was erected for the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is now occupied by Work Company No. 4717, C. C. C.

The Citizens' Military Training Camp Buildings

This group of buildings was built in 1924, to house the first of the Citizens' Military Training Camps held at the post. The area was rebuilt in 1937, with concrete floors and is now a semi-permanent camp.

The Motor Repair Shop, Grant Avenue

Built in 1922 as a repair shop for motor vehicles in the 7th Corps Area. Due to a change in Government policy the building was not used for that purpose. It is now used as the headquarters of the Missouri-Kansas District, Civilian Conservation Corps.

Building No. 10—U.S.D.B.

A small portion of the south end of this building constructed of stone was built in about 1834. It therefore shares the honor with No. 12-14—Sumner Place of being at present one of the oldest structures at Fort Leavenworth. Its original use is not known, but later when the Depot Quartermaster and the Depot Commissary occupied this area it was used as a blacksmith and wagon repair shop. About 1875-8 it was developed into a three-story brick structure which was used by the prison as a shoe manufacturing plant. This building was partially destroyed by fire in 1909. Later the first floor was reconstructed and roofed for use as workshops. The section of stone wall of the original building can be seen.

Building No. 20—U.S.D.B.

This stone building was built about 1840 as an office building and storehouse for the Depot Quartermaster. During the period when Fort Leavenworth was a supply base for the military establishments farther to the west, supplies were hauled up from the levee down on the Missouri River bank near the present site of the Missouri Pacific Railway station. The road ran in front of this building during that period and it continued in rear of buildings 3, 4, 6, and 18, which were the storehouses. From these buildings, the trains of supply wagons were sent out to forts and establishments farther to the West. Upon establishment of the Military Prison in 1875, the eastern half of the building was occupied by the Commandant of the prison. For a number of years the Prison Surgeon occupied the western half which extended through the prison walls. When in 1879, building No. 17, the present hospital building, was constructed, the western end of building No. 20 was cut off and the prison wall was so constructed that the building was entirely outside of the prison enclosure.

The prison wall was constructed during the period, 1874-1878.

Building No. 6—U.S.D.B.

This stone building and another in rear of Nos. 3 and 4 were constructed as storehouses about 1840. The building in rear of No. 3 and 4, since torn down, was used as a clothing depot for the Military Storekeeper. Building No. 6 was used as an office and storehouse for the Depot Commissary.

Building No. 18—U.S.D.B.

This stone building was constructed about 1863 as a quartermaster storehouse.

Buildings Nos. 3 and 4—U.S.D.B.

Buildings Nos. 6 and 18 were connected with a front structure about 1877-1878.

Building No. 7—U.S.D.B.

This building was constructed about 1887 as a cell house for prisoners. A section of the prison wall was moved to include this building in the enclosure. It is now used for workshops. During the years that Building No. 6 was the Depot Commissary, a wooden structure on this site served as the Post Commissary.

Building No. 17—U.S.D.B.

This building was constructed about 1879 as a cell house. In 1912 it was used as the hospital, replacing the old brick hospital torn down to make room for the radial cell house.

Buildings Nos. 69-76—U.S.D.B.

This modern radial cell house was built during the period 1909-1917. During its construction it was necessary in 1913 to tear down the brick hospital which since 1876 had occupied the forward part of the site.

Bluntville Area

This area was developed as a housing site for noncommissioned officers and civilian employees of the military prison. The buildings have been moved at various periods, a rearrangement taking place in 1917 to make room for the enlargement of the prison enclosure to the north. The large double set of quarters at the northern end of the group originally was located close to the prison and was built as quarters for the civilian superintendent of shoe manufacture in the prison.

Building No. 118—U.S.D.B.

This brick structure was constructed during the period 1923-1925 and served as a modern barracks for the U.S.D. B. Guards. It is now occupied by the Guard and Service Company.

No. 770—Riverside Avenue

This brick structure was built in 1920-21 as an apartment building for officers on duty at the military prison.

*Nos. 2 to 16—Riverside Avenue
(Nos. 172 to 178)*

These buildings were constructed during the period 1875-1878 as quarters for officers on duty at the military prison.

Farm Buildings Nos. 399-408—U.S.D.B.

The U. S. D. B. farm development started about 1914. The group of modern barns, etc., included in the dairy farm were constructed during the period 1917-1922. The greenhouse was built in 1918. The hog ranch was developed in 1915, and the chicken ranch in 1916. Many of the older buildings have been razed.

The Wireless Establishment

Constructed in 1908 in the vicinity of the Golf Club. It was reconstructed in its present location near the mouth of Corral Creek in 1923.

Outdoor Swimming Pool

This outdoor swimming pool, located south of Boughton Memorial, was constructed in 1925-1926.

Sherman Field

This air field and Hangar (No. 349) was constructed in 1925. A new Hangar (No. 132) was constructed in 1932. It was damaged by fire in 1934 but was reconstructed in 1935. It has been fire proofed and has fine cinder runways. A beacon tower night lighting system was installed in 1934.

Grant Monument

In 1889 the post commander, Colonel Nelson A. Miles, organized a monument committee for the purpose of bringing about the erection at the fort of a suitable monument to General U. S. Grant. As a result, this bronze statue by the distinguished sculptor, Lorado Taft, was erected and unveiled with suitable ceremonies, at which Senator R. S. Ingalls of Kansas was the principal speaker.

The Former Levee and the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails

During the days of steamboat travel on the Missouri River, the levee was near the present site of the Missouri Pacific Railway station. The river came closer in during those days. Here Colonel Leavenworth's men landed their keel boats in 1827. Here later the steamboats made regular stops and large quantities of supplies were landed to be placed in Government storehouses near the levee, or to be hauled up the hill to storehouses located on the present site of the U. S. D. B. (Part of the walls of one of the old storehouses at the levee may still be seen near the Missouri Pacific Railway station). Here many early pioneers landed with their wagons and teams, pulled up the steep grade which still can be definitely traced leading straight up the hill, and then drove through the post out Kearney Avenue and back of the present site of the cemetery, on their way to the far West. Trail sign posts marking this old route of the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails through the Post, were set up in 1936 in order that their location would not be lost.

The National Cemetery

From the time of establishment of the Post, cemeteries for officers and enlisted men were located along the river bank in the vicinity of the present Command and General Staff School buildings. In 1860 these cemeteries were discontinued and the bodies were transferred to the new cemetery located on the west side of the Post. This was made a National Cemetery in 1867. Among the monuments in this cemetery are those of a group of five officers of the 7th Cavalry, including Captain Tom Custer, brother of General Custer, who were killed in the famous battle of the Little Big Horn River.

In 1902 the remains of General Henry Leavenworth were brought to the fort from Delhi, New York. The reinterment was the occasion for the unveiling of the Leavenworth monument which is located in the cemetery.

The Post Garages

These garages were built in 1922 by the Post Exchange. They were afterwards purchased by the Fort Leavenworth Officers Club.

Merritt Lake—Grant Avenue

Constructed in 1902 by the direction of General Wesley Merritt.

Smith Lake—Grant Avenue

Constructed in 1925, under the direction of Major General Harry A. Smith, when the new road was located leading from the reconstructed Fort Leavenworth bridge to the Grant Avenue parkway.

Hunt Lodge

This was formerly a stone mess hall erected by and for the prisoners of the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks. It is now a part of the Fort Leavenworth Officers' Club and is a very delightful gathering place for Hunt Breakfasts.

Gas Regulator Houses

The gas regulator houses were constructed in 1931.

Gasoline Filling Station, M. T. C.

The M. T. C. gasoline filling station on Riley Avenue was constructed in 1933.

M. P. Station—Grant Avenue

This building at the intersection of Grant Avenue and Highway No. 92 was erected in 1933.

10th Cavalry Service Club—Grant Avenue

This building was erected in 1918 by the Knights of Columbus who gave a quitclaim deed for it to the United States in 1933.

*No. 327—Pope Avenue
(Nurses Quarters)*

This building was completed in January, 1934.

No. 24—Kearney Avenue

(Signal Communications Building)

This building was erected in 1934.

*No. 296 Hastings Road
(Girl Scout House)*

The Girl Scout House was remodeled out of an old stone stable during the winter 1935-1936 and is one of the outstanding structures of its kind.

*No. 119 Augur Avenue
(Fuller Hall)*

This was an old stable building, later used as the School Carpenter Shop. It was remodeled during the winter, 1936-

1937 and now houses the Book Department of the Command and General Staff School.

*The Fort Leavenworth Entrance and Grant Avenue
Parkway*

The gate at the main entrance to the Post at Grant Avenue and Metropolitan Avenue was completed in 1936. Both sides of Grant Avenue were landscaped, and additional shrubs and trees were planted during this same period.

*No. 74—McPherson Avenue
(The Museum)*

This building formerly used as a plumbing shop was made over into a museum in 1937. It houses many old vehicles and articles of the pioneers.

APPENDIX V

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT'S LETTER OF
PERSONAL RECOLLECTION

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SOLDIER'S HOME NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 7, 1895.

W. W. Cone,
Topeka, Kansas.

My Dear Sir:

I have just received yours of June 1, and fear that I cannot give much information as to the earlier days of Kansas. My father was a lieutenant in the 3d Infantry, Colonel Leavenworth. In 1826 the regiment was stationed on the "Upper Lakes" and was concentrated at Green Bay (my father's post) Sault St. Marie, Mackinac, and Ft. Gratiot, I think, (I can't be positive as to the latter). Boats were built at Green Bay and the regiment was ordered to St. Louis in the neighborhood of which a post for two regiments was to be established. The other regiment was, I believe, the 6th Infantry. We moved up the Fox river (our regiment) the boats were cordelled (towed by the men) up the portage. There they were unloaded and the cargoes packed across to the Wisconsin. My memory is that they called the distance three miles. The boats were then hauled across the land and

reloaded, the passengers, (women and children) walked. We then re-embarked and floated down the Wisconsin and the Mississippi to St. Louis. I was then between six and seven years old. I remember perfectly that a large body of Indians stopped us on the way. I think they were Winnebagoes. I remember that Colonel Leavenworth held a council with them, and my impression is that they objected to our passing through their country. I remember perfectly well that Colonel Leavenworth's wife and daughter were with us, for I spent some days in their boat during the dangerous illness of my youngest brother, Lewis, now colonel of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, at Vancouver, W. T.

Arriving at St. Louis, the regiment proceeded to build Jefferson Barracks, the work on which I well remember, especially the fortifications, we being in camp in the neighborhood. My mother died in St. Louis, and when my father's company was ordered up the Missouri River with the rest to establish a new cantonment (Leavenworth) he took me, then eight years old, and my two brothers, aged six and four respectively. We went up in a "keel boat," and lived in tents on our arrival, after which bark huts were soon substituted and then log quarters, one or two of which were in 1847, and I believe are still, in use now, having board sidings so as to seem like ordinary frame houses. We had an extremely sickly summer (1827). I have heard that nearly half the garrison died. My second brother was one of the victims of this sickly season. After a time, my youngest brother and myself were sent to Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, to school. Of the officers at this time I only remember two distinctly, Captain Belknap, father of the late secretary of war, and surgeon Finley, who was surgeon general of the army in the first year of the late Civil War; both now dead. I do not now remember that there were any officers' families at Fort Leavenworth or Cantonment Leavenworth as it was then called. After we had been for some time at Liberty, the daughters of Captain Belknap also came there to school from which I infer that Mrs. Belknap was at Leavenworth, but do not remember any other members of officers' families. Some of the soldiers had their families with them, as I remember that the wife of one of them who was washing clothes on the river bank (when the water was high and washed over the rocky ledge which protects the bank) incautiously stepped over the ledge and was drowned, the swift current carrying her under before she could be rescued, and when we went down to the river to the nearest point on the bank to Liberty, [in search for the body] the rudder was carried off from the keel boat by a snag. We drifted upon a field of sawyers and were threatened with destruction, the

sawyers nearly upsetting the boat. There were several soldiers and one of them had his wife and two or three children with him, each of us children were taken care of by a soldier, who stood ready to jump into the water with us should the keel boat be capsized. I remember no other women and children. When my father's company was ordered back to Jefferson Barracks and my brother and myself returned to Leavenworth. We went back to Jefferson Barracks in a steamboat. This was in the Spring of 1829, and my father died at that post in September of that year.

The "agency" comes back to me as a dim impression. I remember Major Dougherty very well, both name and his person. I think he was an Indian agent in the vicinity of the Cantonment, perhaps superintendent of Indian affairs. At any rate, I remember him in connection with the Indian department, but I am under the impression that the superintendent of Indian affairs at that time in that region was Mr. Beauchamp, of Liberty, whose family as well as himself, I remember, personally.

You will perceive that I was very young, and although on my return to Fort Leavenworth in 1857 during the Kansas troubles, I remember very well the topographical features of the spot and sought out all the old places of interest. I do not remember the names of any other than those mentioned, except that of Colonel Rich, the sutler of Fort Leavenworth but who was a merchant at Liberty when I lived there.

Some six or eight years ago on a short visit to Washington, I went to see Gen. Heintzelman, whom I knew very well before and during the war and whom I remember as a young lieutenant at Jefferson Barracks in the summer of 1829. In the course of a conversation he said to me: "Well, when I die, you and your brother Lewis will be the patriarchs of Fort Leavenworth. So far as I know everyone who went to that place on its first establishment, except us, are dead. I can't recall a single survivor. All the officers are dead. Many of the soldiers died the first summer and it is probable that they are all gone." General Heintzelman died within a year or two. I think he was probably right and if so as the elder of the two survivors my brother and myself, I have thought it not impossible that I am the "oldest settler," the "patriarch" of not only Fort Leavenworth, but of Kansas. But you will please remember that I speak entirely from memory excepting what General Heintzelman said, and that I was very young and it is now "nearly sixty years since." I have perhaps been tedious but I have told you all I know on the subject, barring incidents connected with them and I will be glad if it is of sufficient interest to repay you the trouble of reading so much. It is hardly worth more.

On reading over what I have written I recall the fact that Captain Belknap was in command at one time. I think temporarily but as he was senior captain of the regiment and soon after, major, he may have been a commander after General Leavenworth established the post. I recall this from an incident. Captain Belknap probably at the suggestion of the surgeon forbade the purchase of eating of watermelons by officers or soldiers. In those days commanding officers did command and enforced their orders, too, in a way that will now be resisted as "tyrannical" and more's the pity. My father who was somewhat independent and given to practical jokes, clapped a "watermelon" on a sort of stake, put up in front of his tent. Captain Belknap looked upon it as a symptom of insubordination and was proceeding to active measures for punishing contempt of authority when he found that the charges would not lie. On the examination of the witnesses who were to establish the facts, it turned out that the "watermelon" was a green pumpkin, and the indictment would have failed. It wound up in a good laugh all around, and the really kind hearted Captain Belknap enjoyed the joke as much as any of the rest.

Very truly your obt. servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brev. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

APPENDIX W

REPORT ON BARRACKS AND QUARTERS AT FORT
LEAVENWORTH, 1870

*Report of Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U. S. A., Circular
No. 4, Surgeon General's Office, W. D., 1870*

"Post was originally arranged in shape of letter L, but now (1870) 3 sides of a parade 495 x 490 feet.

"Barracks—poorly ventilated.

"North side of parade is occupied exclusively by officer's quarters consisting of 14 sets as follows:

"One large two-story frame building (commonly called "Syracuse Cottage") contains four sets of captain's quarters; two log cottages, one and a half stories high with basement, each containing two sets of captain's quarters; one large two-story double brick house, occupied usually

by the commanding officer; one two-story frame Cincinnati cottage [see Mr. Hunnius' sketch on page 103], one room deep; and lastly, two frame cottages one and a half stories high with basement, containing two sets of captain's quarters each. On the east side of the parade is a long block built of stone, one story and a half high with basement which contains two sets of field officers' quarters. Near it and on the same side are two Syracuse cottages, similar in all respects to that on the north side of the parade each containing four sets of quarters; next to the last mentioned is a large brick building two stories high, partitioned and divided into 12 sets of officers quarters, and beyond this a similar building intended for quarters for enlisted men, but which is now divided off into offices, above and below. This building was used for office purposes at the time headquarters of the Department of the Missouri were at this Post. Outbuildings are attached to all the officers quarters, and there is a cistern at the rear of each set. None of them have water closets or bathrooms.

"Post is well supplied with good water. A steam pump is located upon the river bank which throws the water into a reservoir that is higher than any point in the garrison. Underground pipes then conduct the water to the stables, where drinking troughs have been erected and to the yards of the quarters of two or three of the officers. A water wagon supplies all places where pipes do not reach.

"Each of the officer's quarters, as well as each barracks for the enlisted men is supplied with a good cistern which furnishes, in ordinary seasons, most excellent drinking water throughout the year. There are at the post two steam fire engines, one under control of the depot quartermaster and one at the U. S. Arsenal.

"All refuse at the post is carted about a mile from the Garrison and thrown into the Missouri River."

APPENDIX X

REPORT ON BARRACKS AND QUARTERS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, 1875

*Report of Surgeon T. A. McParlen and Assistant Surgeon
W. E. Waters, U. S. A., in Circular No. 8, Sur-
geon Generals Office, W. D. 1875*

"The principal entrance to the post is from the south through an ornamented wooden archway put up in 1871.

"The parade 517 x 514 graded 1 in 7, being cut down three feet on the west side and filled about the same depth in the centre, from which the magazine was removed.

"On north of the parade and facing it is a row of officers' quarters of various styles, erected at different periods from 1828-1871. Commencing on the east [west], the first set is a double Syracuse cottage, a two story building with basement and attic, containing four sets of quarters.

"Next comes two one story buildings each containing two sets of quarters, each of which has two rooms 18 x 19 on the main floor, and others of the same size in the basement. The attics are divided into three small sleeping rooms. Temporary summer kitchens are attached to some of these. There are wide verandas in front and rear. These are supposed to be the first buildings erected in Cantonment Leavenworth in 1828. They are log buildings but have been neatly weather boarded and present a good appearance.

"Two sets of field officers quarters consist of two story frame houses with hall in the middle and two rooms on each side on both stories. There is a kitchen and pantry in the rear and a cellar under the back rooms in which there is also a kitchen and connected with a dumb-waiter. Bath rooms are in the rear of the west first story rooms. These quarters are heated by a wood furnace in the basements and fireplaces in all the rooms. The buildings are uniform in size and structure with verandas in front and were erected in 1871.

"The Post commander usually occupies a large double two story brick building containing four rooms on each floor with halls in the middle. The kitchen, store-rooms, etc., are in the basement; the servants rooms in the attic. Verandas are on both stories in front and rear. At the end of the row are two adjoining frame cottages, one story each, containing two sets of quarters similar to those previously described.

"Facing west and at right angles with these, are first, two sets of field officers quarters in a long 2-story and basement stone house, with wide windows in front. Next to these are two double Syracuse cottages. They each contain 4 sets of captains and subalterns quarters. On a continuation of this row is a large two story brick building, partitioned off so as to constitute 12 sets of subalterns quarters. A corresponding building constitutes the headquarters of the Department of Missouri where all the officers on the staff of the department commander have their offices except the chief commissary who has his in the store house.

"In front of these quarters is a lawn 22 feet wide, with a brick pavement between it and the carriage way which

passes around 3 sides of the parade. All the quarters here mentioned are supplied with water from cisterns in the rear of each set. There are no regularly constructed bath rooms in any of these quarters excepting those occupied by the post commander and by the field officers. All are furnished with stables, carriage houses, fuel houses and sinks with covered way thereto. Between the parade and arsenal are two sets of officers quarters consisting of 2 one story frame houses without attics or basements. They are occupied by the forces of the personal staff of the department commander who occupies the large frame building on the west side of the road to the arsenal and east of the road to the city. The building has been remodeled and added to from time to time by the several officers who have commanded the department.

"The school for officers' children is held in a one story brick building formerly the officers mess, taught by a lady residing in the city. This is attended only by the smaller children, while an ambulance conveys to the city in the morning and back in the afternoon such children as desire to attend school there. One half of the L-shaped building in which is the school of officers' children is fitted up as a chapel with the arrangements necessary for the Episcopal service."

APPENDIX Y

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Concerning

GENERAL HENRY LEAVENWORTH AND ANCESTORS

Dr. Thomas Leavenworth

Dr. Thomas Leavenworth, born in England in the year 1673 was the common progenitor of the Leavenworth family now in the United States. He emigrated to America soon after the restoration of Charles II, a period when many dissenters and republicans found it both convenient and safe to leave their country to escape the dangers and persecutions of those days. He became a prominent citizen of Stratford (now Huntington), Connecticut. He died in 1754. He was the father of eleven children.

Rev. Mark Leavenworth

Reverend Mark Leavenworth was the sixth son of Dr. Thomas Leavenworth. He was born in 1711 at Stratford

and graduated from Yale College in 1737. He served as Chaplain of the Second Connecticut Regiment commanded by Colonel Nathan Whiting and went with the regiment into Canada. He was twice married and the father of eight children. He was a member of the state commission charged with raising troops to aid the colonists in their revolution against George III. His name heads the list of those in Waterbury, Connecticut, who took the oath of fidelity to the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Connecticut Society for the Promotion of Freedom in 1793. He died August 20, 1797, in the eighty-sixth year of his life and the fifty-eighth of his ministry.

Captain Jesse Leavenworth

Captain Jesse Leavenworth was the oldest son of Rev. Mark Leavenworth and the grandson of Dr. Thomas Leavenworth. He was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, November 22, 1740. He graduated from Yale College in 1784. He died at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., December 12, 1824. He was the father of seven children. He was a lieutenant in the Governor's Foot Guards, the distinguished military company of the State, and of which his neighbor, Benedict Arnold, was captain. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached New Haven, in the spring of 1775, Arnold called out his company and asked for volunteers. Forty men responded and among them was Leavenworth. When his father, the Reverend Mark, went to Canada, Leavenworth is supposed to have accompanied him and to have held the commission of lieutenant. He was a captain in the Army of the Revolution and was undoubtedly at Ticonderoga in the spring and summer of 1777 when the fort was abandoned by General St. Clair.

General Henry Leavenworth

General Henry Leavenworth, youngest son of Captain Jesse Leavenworth, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1783. While still a lad he moved to Vermont and then to Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y. There he grew to manhood, and acquired such education as the condition of the country immediately following the close of the Revolution afforded. He adopted the law as his profession, and upon admission to its practice formed a law partnership with General Erastus Root of Delhi.

At the outbreak of the second war with England, he was selected to command the company of infantry raised in Delaware County in the winter of 1812-13. The company was assigned to the Ninth Infantry, which was attached to General Winfield Scott's brigade. Captain Leavenworth

rose rapidly, and as a major, commanded his regiment in the invasion of Canada from the Niagara frontier.

At the close of the war he obtained leave of absence to permit him to serve in the legislature of his adopted State, to which he had been elected. In 1818 he was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 5th Infantry. From Detroit, Mich., where his new regiment was stationed, he conducted the organization to the Falls of St. Anthony, Minn., and there, on the banks of the Mississippi River, selected the site on which he established Fort Snelling. Before the permanent buildings were completed, Colonel Leavenworth was transferred (October 21, 1821) to the 6th Infantry, and placed in command of the troops at Fort Atkinson, in Nebraska, situated on the banks of the Missouri River. In 1823 he was placed in command of an expedition against the Arickaree Indians, seven hundred miles up the river. For this service, he was specially commended by the Department Commander, the Secretary of War, and by the President in his annual message to Congress.

In 1825, Lieutenant Colonel Leavenworth was promoted to the colonelcy of the 3d Infantry. He was assigned to its command at Green Bay Barracks, Wis., and the following year went with a detachment of his regiment to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and established a School of Practice for Infantry, the site for the same having been selected during the previous year by General Atkinson and General Gaines. He at once addressed himself to the task. The school was not destined to live long.

Scarcely settled at his new post, Colonel Leavenworth received orders in March, 1827, to take four companies of infantry, to ascend the Missouri River, and, upon reaching a point within twenty miles of the mouth of the Little Platte River, to establish a cantonment. He explored the country and was soon convinced that the land on the east, or Missouri side of the river, would be flooded during high water, and that it was not advantageous for a permanent post. Without waiting for new orders, he crossed over to the Kansas side and picked the site for a cantonment where Fort Leavenworth is now located. The first camp on the site was pitched May 8, 1827. The location was approved by a formal order of the War Department September 19, 1827, and the camp was named "Cantonment Leavenworth."

In 1834 Colonel Leavenworth was assigned to command the entire southwestern frontier in which year he took charge of an expedition against hostile Pawnee and Comanche Indians. Out of this enterprise was secured, without a single battle, a permanent treaty of peace. The campaign was a long one, but was conducted with such skill that he was promoted to brigadier general as a re-

ward. While engaged on this duty, he contracted a fever from which he died July 21, 1843, in a hospital wagon near a place called Cross Timbers, Indian Territory. The news of his promotion did not reach his command until four days after his death.

In his annual report for 1834, the Secretary of War, referring to General Leavenworth's death, said:

"Impelled by his anxiety to forward the views of the Government, he exposed himself, while yet weak, to the hardships of a border campaign, and sunk under the malady which these induced. His high personal character, and his exemplary official conduct since, are too well known to you to require from me anything more than this brief allusion to his worth."

The President in his message to Congress, 1834, said:

"It is to be regretted that the prevalence of sickness in that quarter has deprived the country of a number of valuable lives and particularly that of General Henry Leavenworth, an officer well known and esteemed for his gallant services in the late war, and for his subsequent good conduct, has fallen a victim to his zeal and exertion in the discharge of his duty."

In a sketch of General Leavenworth from the pen of General George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General, U. S. Army, published in the *U. S. Cavalry Journal*, this tribute is paid the distinguished officer of whom he says.

"General Leavenworth seems to have exercised a profound influence upon the development of the standards of duty and discipline in the army of the United States during its formative period, between the reduction of 1821 and the occupation of the valley of the lower Missouri, which was completed in 1845. He was one of the first, as he was certainly one of the most active and intelligent of the small number of regimental commanders upon whom developed the duty of adopting European methods of drill, discipline, and administration to the peculiar needs of our own military service. How well this task was performed was seen a little more than ten years later in the splendid behavior of the Regular regiments in the war with Mexico. He was a man of broad and varied culture, keenly alive to the needs of the time, and fully impressed with a sense of the importance of the part the army was to play with the development of the great empire beyond the Mississippi, which had but recently been acquired, and the very boundaries of which, to say nothing of its vast resources and possibilities, were then practically unknown. That the settlement of the valley of the upper courses of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Da-

kotas, was effected peacefully and without serious friction is due largely to his foresight in preventing hostile collision, and to the rare tact and skill in dealing with the tribes whose territories were being encroached upon by the advancing settlements. It was while engaged upon the execution of a similar scheme of pacification, with reference to tribes occupying the plain region of the trans-Missouri—a duty of the highest importance, which had been intrusted to him as the best fitted, by character and capacity, for its adequate performance—that death put a termination to his usefulness and productive labors.”

James Hildreth, who published “Dragoon Campaigns” in 1833, and who knew General Leavenworth intimately, says:

“He is a plain looking old gentleman, tall, yet graceful, though stooping under the weight of perhaps fifty years, affable and unassuming in the society of his brother officers, mild and compassionate toward those under his command, combining most happily the dignity of the commander with the moderation and humanity of the Christian, and the modest and urbane deportment of the scholar and the gentleman; all love him, for all have access to him, and none that know him can help but love him.”

Colonel Jesse Henry Leavenworth

General Henry Leavenworth was the father of four children. His only son, Jesse Henry Leavenworth was born in 1807, graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1826 and was commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry. He resigned from the Army in 1836 and became a distinguished civil engineer in Chicago. In 1862 he was given a colonel's commission and distinguished himself in command of the “Rocky Mountain Rangers” which defended the western frontier against Indian uprisings.

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INDEX*

- Acreage, 241.
 Additions to reservation, 245.
 Albright, Capt. W. S., 215.
 Allen, Col. R. H., 216, 226, 272.
 Allen, Col. J., 66.
 Allen, Mrs. Shubael, 15, 16.
 Allis, Rev. S., 48.
 Andrews, Col. G., 99.
 Angney, Capt. W. Z., 64.
 Anthony, Col. D. R., 216.
 Anthony, D. R., Jr., 216.
 Arkansas River, 12.
 Assistant Commandants,
 C.&G.S.S., 226.
 Atchison, 6, 76, 80, 85, 93, 103,
 110.
 Augur, Gen. C. C., 122, 129, 257.
 Axton, Chaplain J. T., 276.
 Babbitt, 2d Lt. E. B., 19.
 Bailey, Lt. T. N., 123.
 Baker, Maj. D., 19.
 Barr, Maj. T. F., 204, 205.
 Barry, Town, 22.
 Barnum, Col. M. H., 211, 227.
 Batchelor, Lt. J. B., Jr., 147.
 Battles
 Coon Creek, 68.
 Westport, 119.
 Wilson's Creek, 110, 113.
 Bayard, Lt. G. D., 95.
 Beach, Capt. W. D., 147.
 Bee Creek, 22.
 Becknell, W., 10.
 Belknap, Sec. War. W. G., 19,
 205.
 Belknap, Capt. W. G., 15, 19, 283.
 Bell, Maj. G., 123.
 Bell, Gen. J. F., 141, 143, 224,
 225, 259, 269.
 Bellefontaine, 11.
 Benton, Senator T. H., 11, 12, 57.
 Berryman, J. C., 48.
 Biddle, W. I., 213, 262.
 Bingham, Lt. Col J. D., 123.
 Blaine, J. G., 128.
 Blair, Col. C. W., 118.
 Bliss, Capt. J., 19.
 Blunt, Gen. A. P., 116, 117, 206,
 207, 227, 262, 270.
 Blunt, Gen. J. G., 118.
 Bonnell, 2d Lt. J., 19.
 Boone, D., 8.
 Books, Text, 147, 156.
 Booth, J. W., 121.
 Bostwick, Capt. C., 216.
 Boughton Memorial, 253, 259,
 275.
 Brannon, Maj. J. M., 205.
 Brees, Gen. H. J., 218, 225, 227.
 Bridge, Fort Leavenworth, 121,
 245, 246.
 Brown, Gen. Jacob, 45.
 Brown, Capt. C. H., 216.
 Buffalo Bill, 96.
 Buildings, data concerning, 263.
 Building names, 259.
 Bundel, Gen. C. M., 218, 225, 227.
 Burris, Col. J. T., 115, 224.
 Babenza de Vaca, 1.
 Caldwell, A., 113.
 Camp Supply, 120.
 Camp Lincoln, 110.
 Campbell Lt. Q., 206.
 Cantonment Martin, 12.
 Card, Lt. B. C., 90.
 Carr, Capt. E. A., 110, 266.
 Carr, E. T., 93, 101, 294.
 Carter, Gen. W. H., 147, 150.
 Catlin, G., 36, 39, 55, 294, 295.
 Cemetery, National, 280.
 Chapel, Catholic, 125, 267, 269,
 272.
 Chapel, Post, 125, 270.
 Chaplains, 226.
 Chapman, J. B., 79.
 Chariton River, 25.
 Chief Joseph, 128.
 Chilton, Maj. R. H., 75.
 Cholera, 36, 69.
 Chronology of dates, 225.
 Cibola, 1.
 Civil War, 105.
 Civilian Conservation Corps,
 218, 219.
 Clark, G. R., 6
 Clark, Lt. W., 6, 294.
 Clark, Capt. J. B., 19.
 Clarke, Maj. M. L., 64.
 Clayton, Capt. P., 108.
 Club, Officers, 129, 268, 270,
 276.
 C. M. T. Camps, 203, 277.

*Personnel appearing for the first time in the Appendices has not been included generally in the index.

- Coal, Leavenworth Co., 248.
 Coat of Arms, 253.
 Cody, W. E., 96.
 Commanding Officers.
 Arsenal, 226.
 Department, 288.
 Mo.-Kan. Dist., C.C.C., 227.
 Post, 223.
 U. S. D. B., 227.
 Congress, 12, 68, 83, 98, 155,
 207, 208, 210, 212, 241.
 Connelley W. E., 67, 293, 294.
 Cooke, Lt. P. St. G., 24, 27, 50,
 59, 92, 97, 119, 223, 294.
 Coon Creek Battle of, 68.
 Cooper, Col. S., 76.
 Cooper, B., 10.
 Coppinger, Maj. J. J., 123.
 Coronado, 1.
 Council Grove, 75, 79.
 Council, Indian, 42, 69, 76.
 Coureurs de bois, 8.
 Cow Island, 12.
 Cozzens, Capt. E., 108.
 Cress, Col. G. H., 211, 227.
 Curtis, Gen. S. R., 116, 117, 118,
 119, 228.
 Custer, Gen. G. A., 128, 257.
 D. A. R., 18, 251, 267.
 Davenport, R., 21.
 Davenport, Maj. W., 33, 40.
 Davies, Gen. T. A., 118, 119.
 Davis, J. C., Sec. of War, 78,
 85, 86, 94.
 Davis, Col. J. C., 204.
 Dean, 1st Lt. J., 19.
 De Bourgmont, 4.
 Delaware Indians, 31, 32, 33,
 36, 38, 43, 86, 89, 102.
 De la Salle, 4.
 Denver, Gen. J. W., 116.
 Department of Mo., 116, 119,
 120, 122, 123, 129, 206, 228.
 De Smet, Rev., 48, 99.
 Dickens, A., 33.
 Dodge, Col. H., 50, 51, 52, 53, 54,
 56, 223.
 Doniphan, Col. A. W., 64, 65, 66,
 67, 258, 293.
 Dougherty, Maj. J., 18, 31, 35, 38,
 42, 53, 215, 265, 284.
 Dougherty, L. B., 215.
 Douglas, S. A., 68.
 Dragoons, 1st Regt., 50, 54, 59,
 66.
 Dragoons, 2d Regt., 97, 110.
 Drum, Col. H. A., 155, 217, 225,
 226.
 Drum, Lt., R. C., 90, 134.
 Dunbar, Rev. J., 48.
 Duncan, G. B., 21.
 Duncan, J., 21.
 Du Tissenet, 4.
 Easements, 245.
 Eastin, Gen. L. J., 78.
 Easton, Lt. Col. A., 67.
 Easton, Maj. L. C., 117.
 Easton, Town, 78.
 Eltinge, Col. LeR., 155, 226.
 Ely, Gen., H. E., 217, 225.
 Emory, Lt. W. H., 64, 99, 110.
 English, claims of, 4.
 Ewings, Gen. H., 100.
 Ewings, Senator T., 100.
 Ewings, Gen. T., Jr., 100, 117.
 Explorations, 1, 2, 4.
 Fagan, Gen. J., 113.
 Farm, Post, 127.
 Fauntleroy, Col. T. T., 76, 77, 78,
 83, 223.
 Finley, Asst. Surg. C. A., 19.
 Foch, Marshal F., 217.
 Ford, Col. J. H., 118.
 Forts—
 Armstrong, 20, 36.
 Atkinson, 12, 13, 76.
 Bridger, 100.
 Clark, 11.
 Gibson, 50, 54.
 Hays, 120.
 Kearney, 75, 76, 92, 106.
 Massachusetts, 98.
 Osage, 11, 30.
 Randall, 106.
 Ridgely, 106.
 Riley, 76, 78, 80, 88, 91, 94,
 98, 100, 106, 120, 215.
 Scott, 76, 114, 117.
 Smith, 109, 110.
 Snelling, 14, 20, 290.
 Sully, 128, 107, 118.
 Union, 76, 105.
 Wise, 105.
 Franklin, Mo., 10, 11, 30.
 Fra Marcos de Niza, 1.
 Fremont, Gen. J. C., 114, 115.
 French, explorations of, 4.
 Fur trade, 5.
 Gaines, Gen. E. P., 55.
 Ganoe, Maj. W. A., 65, 294.
 Gantt, Capt. J. C., 54.
 Gardiner, Lt. A. B., 205.
 Garfield, J. A., 124.
 Garfield, Capt. J., 19.
 Geological data, 239.
 General Staff, 155.
 Gibson, Maj. W. R., 123.
 Gilpin, Maj. W., 67.
 Glassford, Lt., W. A. 123.
 Gould, Miss H. M., 275.
 Grant, Gen. U. S., 136, 214, 258,
 260, 279.

- Grasshopper plague, 127.
 Gratton, Lt., 92.
 Greeley, H., 82, 99, 293.
 Gregory, Rev. H., 57.
 Grosebeck, Lt. S. W., 123.
 Gunnison, Capt. J. W., 77.
 Hagner, Capt. P. V., 108, 226.
 Halderman, J. A., 92.
 Halleck, Gen. H. W., 116.
 Hancock, Gen. W. S., 120, 228.
 Harney, Gen. W. S., 92, 94, 97, 99, 106, 109, 223.
 Hawes, A. G., 79.
 Heintzelman, Gen. S., 218, 225, 227.
 Heintzelman, 2d Lt. S. P., 19, 284.
 Honor Graduates, 144, 255.
 Hospital, Post, 273.
 Houston, S., 63.
 Holliday, B., 82.
 Hoyt, Capt. C. H., 128.
 Hunnius, A., 103, 111, 112, 120.
 Hunt, Capt. F. E., 58, 85, 86, 90, 91, 118, 223.
 Hunt, Gen. H. J., 15, 19, 282.
 Hunt, 1st Lt. S. U., 19, 20.
 Hunter, Capt. D., 50, 116, 228.
 Hurley, D., 93.
 Indian tribes, 7, 11, 25, 31, 32, 33, 35, 41, 42, 54, 56, 68, 69, 75, 87, 92, 120, 128, 214, 215.
 Independence, 27, 30, 81, 220.
 Inman, Maj. H., 65.
 Irving, J. T., 16, 40, 41, 42, 294.
 Isaacs, A. J., 91.
 Jackson, Congreve, 33.
 Jefferson Barracks, 11, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 50, 94, 132, 284.
 Jefferson, T., 5, 6.
 Jennison, Col. C. R., 118, 224.
 Johnston, Gen. A. S., 81, 96, 97.
 Johnston, Lt. J. E., 90, 223.
 Jurisdiction, 242.
 Kansas City, Mo., 30.
 Kearney, Col. S. W., 50, 51, 52, 59, 61, 223, 258.
 Keel boats, 15.
 Ketcham, Maj. D., 15, 223.
 Kickapoo, Town, 76, 80, 85, 103.
 King, Maj. E., 211.
 King, Gen. E. L., 218, 225.
 Knap, Col. G., 76.
 Knight, Col. J. G. D., 215.
 Knights of Columbus, 251.
 Lalande, B., 8.
 Lane, Gen. J. H., 113, 114, 115.
 Lawrence, City, 79, 80, 110.
 Leases, 245.
 Leavenworth, City of, 18, 19, 76, 85, 90, 91, 119, 220, 244.
 Leavenworth, Col. H., 13, 14, 18, 25, 49, 215, 223, 282, 289.
 Leavenworth, Col. J. H., 293.
 Leavenworth, Capt. Jesse, 267, 289.
 Leavenworth, Rev. M., 288.
 Leavenworth, Dr. T., 288.
 Lecompton, 79, 80, 91.
 Lee, Lt. Col. R. E., 94.
 Levee, 280.
 Lewis, Capt. M., 6, 294.
 Liberty, Mo., 15, 20, 21, 22, 36, 101, 106, 108, 215, 283, 284.
 Licenses, 250.
 Lincoln, A., 121.
 Little Platte River, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27.
 Long, Maj. S. H., 8, 11.
 Long's Peak, 12.
 Loring, Col. W. W., 69.
 Louisiana, 4.
 Louisiana Purchase, 3, 5, 30.
 Lowe, P. G., 7.
 McCook, Gen. A. McD., 140, 224, 225.
 McCook, Gen. D., 100, 108.
 McCoy, J., 33.
 McCoy, Rev. I., 33, 35, 85, 86.
 McCoy, Dr. R., 33.
 McDowell, Gen. I., 204, 258.
 McGonigle, Lt., J. A., 108.
 McParlin, Surg. T. A., 127, 286.
 McRae, Gen. J. H., 211, 227.
 Macklin, Maj. S., 75, 90.
 Macomb, Col. M., 215.
 Magruder, Surg. D. L., 123, 285.
 Magruder, Lt. W. T., 90.
 Manning, Lt. W. C., 123.
 Manypenny, G., 87.
 Marcy, Capt. R. B., 98.
 Marmaduke, Gen. J. S., 118.
 Martin, Capt. W., 11.
 Martin, Zadock, 22, 52.
 Mason, Maj. R. B., 50, 51.
 Masonic orders, 251, 252, 253, 259, 275.
 May, Col. C. A., 99.
 Mayne, Capt. C. B., 147.
 Maximilian, Alex. P., 36, 37, 38.
 Melines, J. F., 219.
 Merritt, Gen. W., 122, 229, 262, 280.
 Metropolitan Avenue, 248.
 Mexican War, 63, 64, 67, 226.
 Mexico, 10, 63, 154.
 Miles, Col. D. S., 106, 108, 223.
 Miles, Gen. N. A., 122, 128, 206, 214, 229.
 Montgomery, 2d Lt. W. R., 19.

- Monroe, Col. J., 99, 223.
 Moonlight, Col. T., 118.
 Mormons, 66, 69, 96, 97.
 Morrison, Col. J. F., 153, 154, 225, 226.
 Morrison, Col. P., 99.
 Morrison, W., 8.
 Morrow, Col. W. M., 227.
 Muir, Gen. C. H., 155, 217, 225.
 National Defense Act, 155.
 Nez Percés Indians, 128.
 Ogden, Maj. E. A., 74, 76, 78, 90, 91, 94, 107.
 Ordnance arsenal, 106, 226, 263, 271.
 Ordnance depot, 101, 106, 226.
 Oregon Trail, 59, 60, 61, 62, 69, 93, 280, 294.
 Organizations which served at Fort Leavenworth, 229.
 Otis, Col. E. S., 135, 136, 138, 139, 224, 225, 261, 265.
 Overland Stage, 62.
 Pappan's Ferry, 75, 78.
 Parkar, S., 49.
 Parkman, F., 61, 294.
 Parkville, 15.
 Pawnee, Town, 91.
 Peck, R. M., 96.
 Penitentiary, U. S., 99.
 Permission for Fort Leavenworth children to attend Leavenworth city schools, 244.
 Pershing, General J. J., 154, 156, 216.
 Pike, Lt. Z., 7.
 Platt, Maj., E. R., 123.
 Platte City, 85, 103.
 Platte Purchase, 57.
 Pleasanton, Gen. A., 119.
 Poland, Maj. J. S., 135.
 Polk, J. K., 63.
 Pond, Col. G. E., 215.
 Pony Express, 62, 82.
 Pope, Gen. J., 120, 122, 123, 128, 132, 134, 206, 227, 258, 263.
 Pope, Capt. J. W., 206, 207, 227, 261, 271.
 Potter, Col. J. A., 122.
 Potter, Gen. J. H., 122, 229.
 Powell, Lt. Col. L., 67.
 Price, Capt. W. E., 64, 66, 113, 115, 117, 118.
 Prince, Capt. W. E., 110, 114, 115, 224.
 Problem, type, 148, 169, 177.
 Quartermaster, 21, 24, 74, 100.
 Quick, J., 33.
 Quivira, 2.
 Railways, 245, 246, 247, 248.
 Rand, P., 21.
 Rangers, 50.
 Rapid Transit, 248.
 Reeder, Gov. A. H., 78, 90, 91, 264, 266.
 Reservations, Indians, 32.
 Reno, Capt. J. L., 101, 108, 226.
 Rhett, Capt. T. G., 75.
 Rialto, 57.
 Rice, Capt. E., 206.
 Rice, Col. S., 211, 227.
 Rich, Col. H., 72, 92, 264, 284.
 Riley, Capt. B., 24, 27, 28, 38, 78, 223, 258.
 Robertson, Maj. J. M., 206, 227.
 Robertson, Lt. S. C., 90.
 Robinson, Gov. C., 113, 114, 115.
 Root, Sec. War., E., 150, 261.
 Rosecrans, Gen. W. S., 118.
 Royall, Lt. W. B., 67.
 Ruger, Gen. T. H., 140, 224, 225.
 Russell, Majors, & Waddell, 81, 82.
 Salt Creek, 7, 58, 91, 96, 239.
 Santa Fe, 28, 54, 64, 65, 67, 82.
 Santa Fe Trail, 8, 9, 62, 65, 69, 79, 280, 275.
 Schofield, Gen. J. M., 117, 121, 228, 261.
 Schools—
 Army Chaplains' School, 256.
 Army Field Engineers School, 256, 269.
 Army School of the Line, 153, 155, 157, 158, 256.
 Army Signal School, 152, 256.
 Army War College, 152, 155, 158, 256.
 Command and General Staff School, 158, 159, 203, 256.
 Correspondence School, 203, 256.
 General Service Schools, 131, 155, 256.
 General Staff School, 153.
 Infantry and Cavalry School, 153.
 School of Application for Cavalry and Infantry, 133, 255.
 School for Instruction of Infantry, 15, 20, 132.
 Special Class for National Guard and Reserve Officers, 203, 256.
 Staff College, 152, 255.
 U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 139, 152, 256.
 School District Law, 243.

- Scott, Gen. W. S., 36, 110, 113, 258, 289.
 Shelby, Gen. J. O., 118.
 Sheridan, Gen. P. H., 120, 131, 134, 228, 259, 261, 262.
 Sherman, Gen. W. T., 100, 128, 131, 133, 134, 145, 259, 261, 294.
 Shorkley, Capt. G., 123.
 Shindler, H., 204, 293, 294.
 Slavens, Maj. T. H., 210, 227.
 Slocum, Col. H. J., 211, 227.
 Smith, Gen. H. A., 218, 225.
 Smith, Lt. Col. A. J., 66, 120.
 Smith, Gen. P. F., 94, 97, 116, 227.
 Snively, Capt. J., 59.
 Spaniards, 4.
 Spanish-American War, 150, 215, 255.
 Stansbury, Maj. H., 69.
 Steele, Capt. W., 106, 108, 109.
 Steptoe, Maj. E. S., 83.
 St. Joseph, 82, 93, 95, 108, 109.
 St. Louis, 6, 30, 69, 116, 117, 220, 227, 228, 229.
 Stoddard, Maj. A., 5.
 Stone, J. B., 102.
 Storrs, A., 10.
 Street names, 257.
 Sturgis, Capt. S. D., 110, 116, 223, 224.
 Sumner, Col. E. V., 50, 64, 70, 93, 94, 96, 99, 101, 223, 228, 259, 265.
 Survey, Hunt's, 85, 239, 246.
 Survey, Johnson's, 58, 85, 239.
 Survey, McCoy's, 33, 34, 35, 58, 85, 239.
 Taft, Lorado, 214.
 Taylor, Capt. D. M., 123.
 Taylor, Gen. Z., 63.
 Telegraph companies, 250, 251.
 Telephone companies, 250, 251.
 Terminals, 248.
 Territory, acquisitions of, 3.
 Texas, 63.
 Text Books, 147, 156.
 Times, Leavenworth, 106, 216.
 Topeka, 69, 75, 79, 94.
 Townsend, Col. E. F., 146, 224, 225.
 Trail branches, 60.
 Treaty of Paris, 5.
 Treaty of San Ildefonso, 5.
 Troops which served at Fort Leavenworth, 229.
 Upham, Maj. J. J., 135.
 U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, 204, 210, 242, 277, 278, 279.
 U. S. Penitentiary, 204, 207, 208, 212, 242.
 Van Vliet, Maj. S., 100.
 Vera Cruz Expedition, 154.
 Viscarra, Col. (Mex. Army), 28.
 Wagner, Capt. A. L., 146, 147, 148, 149, 154, 262, 263.
 Walker, 1st Lt. B., 19.
 War Department, 13, 17, 22.
 War, Mexican, 62.
 Water supply, 249.
 Weston, 57, 71, 79, 80, 86, 82, 85, 90, 91, 95, 103.
 Westport, 30, 80.
 Westport, Battle of, 119.
 Wharton, Capt. C., 50, 67, 223.
 Wheeler, 1st Lt. O., 19, 23.
 Whitefield City, 79.
 Wilcox, Gen. O., 122, 229.
 Wilkinson, Gen. J., 7.
 Williston, Capt. E. B., 135.
 Wilson's Creek, Battle of, 110, 113.
 Woodring, Hon. H. H., 220.
 World War, 154, 155, 156, 256.
 Yohe, W. S., 53, 90.
 Young, B., 97.
 Young, Capt. S. B. M., 135.
 Y. M. C. A., 250, 275.
 Zesch, Capt. G. C., 110.

